

مكذبات

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1973

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Sunny, Temp. 64-66 (21-23). Tomorrow, More
sunny. Yesterday's Temp. 64-66 (21-23).
Monday, Cloudy, Temp. 64-66 (21-23). Tomorrow,
Mostly sunny. Yesterday's Temp. 64-66 (21-23).
CHANNEL: Moderate. **ROME:** Mostly sunny.
Temp. 64-66 (21-23). **NEW YORK:** Mostly sunny.
Temp. 64-66 (21-23). Yesterday's Temp. 64-66
(21-23).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 3

Austria	..... 1.50	London	..... 1.50
Belgium	..... 1.50	Luxembourg	..... 1.50
Denmark	..... 1.50	Madrid	..... 1.50
France	..... 1.50	Norway	..... 1.50
Germany	..... 1.50	Oslo	..... 1.50
Greece	..... 1.50	Paris	..... 1.50
Ireland	..... 1.50	Rome	..... 1.50
Italy	..... 1.50	Stockholm	..... 1.50
Japan	..... 1.50	Switzerland	..... 1.50
Netherlands	..... 1.50	Tokyo	..... 1.50
Portugal	..... 1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	..... 1.50
Spain	..... 1.50	Yugoslavia	..... 1.50



EXIT LAUGHING—Vic Feather, retiring chief of the British Trades Union Congress, enjoys himself at the opening of the conference in Blackpool yesterday. Story on Page 2, Bernard Levin column, Page 8.

Pilots Aid Strike by Chileans

Rally Is Planned To Back Allende

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Commercial airline pilots today joined thousands of truck drivers in a strike against the government.

The truck drivers have been out on strike for 40 days, and the pilots said their action, scheduled to last for 72 hours, was to support them.

Many physicians, nurses, dentists and pharmacists also stayed away from work along with thousands of bus and taxi drivers. Bombings directed against the government slowed railroad traffic, rail officials said.

Reals Vow Unity

Supporters of President Salvador Allende called for a workers' rally to be held tomorrow in front of the presidential palace to express backing for the president on the third anniversary of the election that brought him to power.

The Communist-controlled Central Labor Federation told its members that "worker unity" was especially important now because "not only is the popular government in danger but also the conquests made by the people and the workers after many years of fights."

An anti-government demonstration was planned for Wednesday by the wives of strikers. An advertisement for the rally declared "Mr. Allende does not merit being president. Mr. Allende has led the country to a catastrophe."

The transport strike has cost the country the equivalent of more than \$100 million, according to the government. Food shortages have become commonplace.

The army said a guerrilla training camp run by leftist revolutionaries was found over the weekend, in Neltume, in the south. Twenty guerrilla trainees were arrested at the camp.

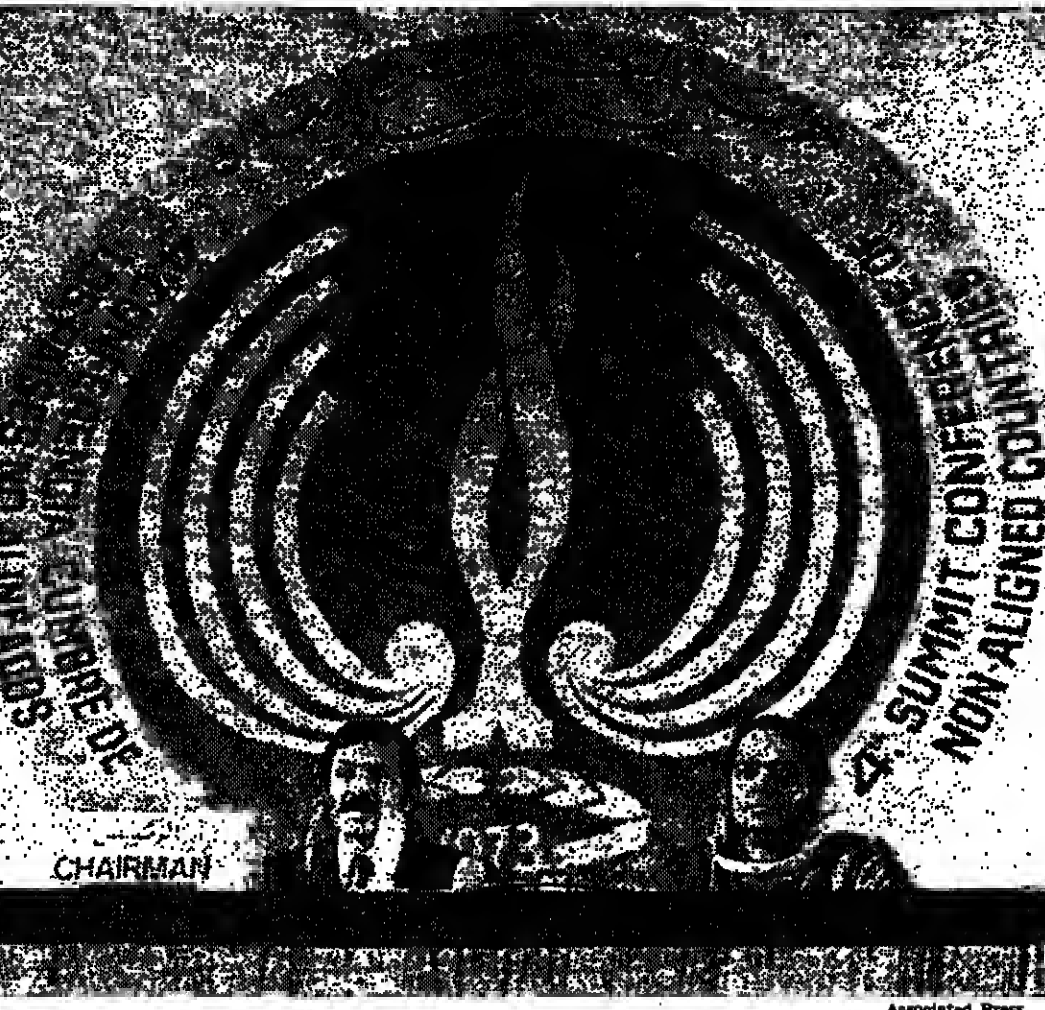
Mr. Allende said today that he had rejected the resignation of the navy commander in chief, Adm. Raul Montero Cornejo, who turned in his resignation last week, the third armed-forces leader to do so in two weeks.

Adm. Montero did not make known publicly his reasons for tendering his resignation.

However, sources in the presidential palace said Adm. Montero was stung by criticism from within the Socialist party which forms part of the coalition of left-wing parties which elected Mr. Allende.

Observers said Adm. Montero's decision to stay on got Mr. Allende off the hook of a tricky problem and lessened the possibility of fresh difficulties with the armed forces.

If he had resigned, his logical replacement would have been the current number two in the navy ranking, Adm. Jose Marino Castro, commander of the Valparaiso naval zone.



Algeria's foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, addresses foreign ministers. At right is secretary-general of the organization. First session will be held in Algiers tomorrow.

Libya to Double Crude Oil Price, Not Take Dollars

BEIRUT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Abdel Salem Jalloud has announced that the price of Libyan crude oil will be almost doubled following Libya's take-over of controlling interests in all foreign companies operating on its territory.

Speaking yesterday in a late-night news conference broadcast by Tripoli radio, Maj. Jalloud said that Libya wanted \$6 a barrel for its oil—almost double the current price and more than twice the \$2.50 paid to Persian Gulf oil producers.

"Libya will no longer accept payment in U.S. dollars," he added. "The dollar has lost its value and we want a currency that is convertible to gold."

Libya announced Saturday that it was nationalizing 51 percent of the major oil companies operating there.

The companies affected are Esso Standard Libya, the Libyan-American Petroleum Co., the Shell Company for Exploration and Production (Libya), Mobil Oil Libya Ltd., Texaco Overseas and the Asian Oil Co. of California.

Maj. Jalloud assured consumers that the flow of oil would continue uninterrupted and Libya would fulfill its current supply contracts.

He said the Libyan government had not wanted to nationalize, but the obstinacy of the companies forced us to take these measures.

Maj. Jalloud said the matter was of no concern to the U.S. government and that any protest would be considered intervention in Libyan affairs and rejected.

On the question of payment, Maj. Jalloud said the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) is currently studying ideas for changing the system.

Oil ministers of the OAPEC countries are scheduled to meet in Kuwait tomorrow and a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is scheduled for Vienna later this month.

Maj. Jalloud said the Arabs will not use their oil as a weapon in the Middle East conflict unless they are forced to. But he said oil should be used to put pressure on the United States to make it change its policy toward Israel.

U.S. Reaction Expected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The United States is believed to be considering taking strong measures following Libya's take-over of a majority interest in all foreign oil companies on its soil—including the possibility of organizing a boycott of Libyan oil.

Officials refused to comment on Libya's action but indications yesterday were that the United States will not take the nationalizations without reacting.

The administration is expected as a first step to deliver a strong protest note to the Libyan regime of President Moamer Qadhafi.

The possibility of a boycott was said to be one of the options being considered. Industry observers noted, however, that the problem of getting joint action with other countries and working concerned presented formidable obstacles.



Abdel Salem Jalloud.

ases Reported in Sardinia, Germany

Toll Rises to 14 as Epidemic of Cholera Spreads to Rome

ROME, Sept. 3 (AP).—Italy's cholera epidemic spread north today with one death reported in an outlying district of the capital. The death toll in the southern cities of Naples and Bari rose to 13.

The Roman victim, Mario Trovati, 38, reportedly became ill after eating sea snails brought him from a town near Naples, where cholera cases have been reported.

Also in Rome, doctors said one of 54 prisoners examined at Lazio Spallanzani Hospital turned out to be suffering from cholera. He identified himself as Vincenzo Schiavone, a 45-year-old worker who lives in a shanty on Rome's distant Appian Way.

The hospital director said Mr. Schiavone's home was disinfected once. He said Mr. Schiavone's doctors had not eaten any food and had not been in contact in any known carrier of the disease.

Shellyfish, and mussels in particular, are blamed as the culprit which has spread the case.

Mussels, eaten raw, are a popular dish in both Naples and Bari, and are raised commercially in the polluted waters of a Bay of Naples. Doctors ordered the mussel beds closed.

Urgent Appeal

Bari's health authorities issued an urgent appeal for all who have eaten mussels in the city and surrounding towns undergo treatment immediately.

At the same time, city officials in Bari announced a 15-day postponement of the 37th Levant festival, which had been scheduled to start Friday. The festival, one of Italy's largest, is attended annually by thousands of visitors from dozens of countries.

Police and other anti-cholera forces were running short in Bari. The government dispatched a military aircraft to Bari to bring back 1.6 million doses of British-produced vaccine.

In Naples, more than 900,000 people were inoculated last week and thousands more flooded the vaccination stations today.

In Rome, several thousand people have received shots in the past few days. But they had to wait for hours at the city's vaccination center.

The epidemic claimed a third victim in Bari, an Adriatic port, at a toll death in Naples. More than 300 people are in quarantine in Naples, Bari and Rome. Of these, around 100 were listed as cholera cases.

But there were signs that the case may be receding in Rome. Forty patients were released from hospitals.

In Offenbach, West Germany, a 39-year-old Italian worker was hospitalized with a light case of cholera. Authorities said that he had returned from a vacation in the Naples area yesterday.

There were no reports of cholera outbreaks north of Rome. But the scare was spreading.

One case of cholera was reported in Sardinia, where a seafood merchant in Cagliari was reported suffering from the disease.

In Trieste, near the Yugoslav border, port authorities reported that they were left with "a few dozen doses of vaccine" after inoculating port workers and ship crews.

Meanwhile, Rome and Naples authorities became embroiled in a controversy over bureaucratic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Leaders Arriving for Summit

Nonaligned Ministers Admit Malta After Debate on Bases

ALGIERS, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The Third World movement today admitted the Mediterranean island of Malta after a debate over the military facilities it grants to Britain and NATO.

Foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations meeting here also granted membership to Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar and Peru, conference sources reported.

Malta's admission followed hours of discussion behind closed doors at the seaside conference center, including consideration of a Maltese note circulated among the delegations pleading to evict foreign military bases by 1978. The note said Malta accepted the bases now only for economic reasons.

Later, conference sources said Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff would attend the conference.

Earlier, Libya urged the Third World countries to demand withdrawal of foreign fleets from the Mediterranean and removal of all foreign military bases from the region.

The "talk talk" from acting Foreign Minister Abdel-Ati al-Abedi while his colleagues were discussing their agenda. Mr. al-Abedi injected a dynamic note into what was supposed to be a purely procedural discussion, urging the ministers to get down quickly to hard political issues.

He wanted them to put his demand on the agenda, together with two other points.

These were that the ministers should draw up a nonalignment charter, setting out what non-alignment really means, and should tell "imperialist countries" that they must compensate former colonies for damage caused by mines and other results of colonialism. He did not explain which mines he had in mind.

Libya's three points are certain to be debated by the summit conference, but were not included in the formal agenda approved before the closed session began.

The sole criterion of the 12-year-old nonalignment movement is nonmembership in military pacts. This is its fourth summit conference.

Acceptance of the seven new members raises the strength of the movement to nearly 80 states.

Yesterday Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, as host and chairman of the foreign ministers' three-day meeting, outlined the political and economic challenges to the membership in a keynote address.

Several chiefs of state are already in the flag-decked Algerian capital for the conference. The heads-of-state sessions, lasting until Saturday, will be opened by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne on Wednesday.

Prince Sihanouk, ousted Cambodian head of state, arrived today.

Another arrival today was the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Algiers yesterday.

Russia Assails Radio Liberty For Beaming Sakharov Views

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet government charged today that an American-financed radio station has broadcast into the Soviet Union statements by Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist who has become the target of a major campaign of denunciation in the controlled press here.

The government newspaper Izvestia, in making the accusation, also reiterated that U.S. government support for the "subversive" station, Radio Liberty, was contrary to the current trend toward a relaxation of international tensions, as viewed from Moscow.

"Anti-Soviet statements by Academician Sakharov have been sounded dozens of times over Radio Liberty," Izvestia charged.

The attack on Radio Liberty, as well as on its companion station, Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe, appeared to be part of a "hardened Soviet attitude toward Western demands for a free flow of information between the two halves of Europe."

The Kremlin has become increasingly adamant on this issue as the second stage of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation approaches in Geneva. Moscow has stressed economic cooperation in improving relations among the nations of Europe; the West has focused on human aspects.

Izvestia also condemned the broadcasting by the radio stations of recent statements by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the novelist, that were critical of Soviet policies.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's name has been occasionally linked to that of Mr. Sakharov in the current press campaign.

Izvestia also complained that the two radio stations, which were formerly financed secretly by the CIA, were now being supported openly by Congress with approval by Congress with approval (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Grass Postpones Russian Journey

COLOGNE, Sept. 3 (UPI).—German author Gunter Grass said today that he has temporarily suspended plans for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Grass, who some time ago was invited to Moscow by Bonn's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Ulrich Sahm, told a television interviewer that Mr. Sahm had asked him to postpone the trip because of the atmosphere in Moscow in connection with the trials of dissidents.

Mr. Grass said he would try to make the trip later this year together with the Nobel Prize-winning author Heinrich Boll.

Nixon's Security Checked 5 'Plots' at Time of New Orleans Visit

Only One Now Viewed as Serious, But Motorcade Was Canceled

By William L. Claiborne

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3 (WP).—This city, which seems to thrive on conspiracies, real or imagined, may have outdone itself during the three weeks before President Nixon's visit on Aug. 20.

Federal and local law-enforcement officials were kept busy investigating no less than five separate incidents that at various times were thought to be parts of one or more plots against the life of the President.

As it has turned out, all but one of the investigations have proved to be nothing to do with an assassination plot. However, the effect of the incidents was to disrupt Mr. Nixon's plans for a motorcade through the city—and to give the Secret Service its most serious publicly revealed assassination scare since John F. Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

One of the feared "plots" here was a case of mistaken identity that led to a shootout in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in New Mexico and the arrest there of a hapless ex-policeman, who, by his own account, didn't know Mr. Nixon planned to visit New Orleans.

Two other incidents were found to involve nothing more than simple theft, and another resulted in a windfall of arrests for detectives of the bank robbery detail.

The police, the FBI and the Secret Service are left with what they regard as one serious plot to shoot the President as he was to travel on a motorcade along bustling Canal Street on the way to speak to a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

The plot, purportedly hatched by members of the Black Panther party, and although the police admit they don't have enough evidence to make arrests, federal agents are still keeping five suspected conspirators under constant surveillance in hopes of breaking the case.

They also fear for the life of an informant who believes that the police have not held information as confidentially as they should have, is no longer cooperating with the investigation, sources close to the investigation said.

The five separate facets of the assassination scare here began to surface fully three weeks before Secret Service advance men arrived and started security preparations.

In another city at another time, the incidents might not have caused as much cumulative alarm among the protectors of the President and might not have resulted in the cancellation of an event Mr. Nixon is known to have been looking forward to.

But New Orleans is a conspiracy-conscious city. It was here in 1964 that District Attorney James Garrison unsuccessfully attempted to link the Kennedy assassination to a plot involving Clay Shaw.

The U.S. Attorney's Office here uses federal conspiracy statutes more than any other jurisdiction in the Fifth U.S. Circuit and possibly more than any other similarly sized jurisdiction in the country, according to one federal prosecutor.

It is against this background that the police and federal authorities began facing some startling developments early in August.

The first occurred when police learned that a group of about a dozen blacks, believed to have been linked to the underground Black Liberation Army, moved into the Parkchester Apartments, a complex of four, four-family, low-income housing units in the central city.

Police sources said the group was holding up banks here to finance the opening of a New Orleans chapter of the black army. San Francisco detectives, who came here hoping to establish a link between the B.L.A. group and the 1971 bombing of a police station in which an officer died, reported that guns seized here have been traced to California.

While the B.L.A. group has not been linked to the underground, the President's police sources said that the presence of the suspects and the knowledge of their background alone was cause enough for concern at a time of presidential visit.

"How would you feel with a bunch like that in town and the President of the United States coming?" asked one law-enforcement official.

When it learned about the plot, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Eyes Rehabilitation of Palestinians

Israel Labor Party Proposes To Settle More Arab Lands

TEL AVIV, Sept. 3 (UPI).—The ruling Labor party today adopted a pre-election pledge to buy up and settle more Arab land in the occupied territories and to rehabilitate the Palestinian refugees under Israeli control.

In a 78-0 vote, the party's secretariat recommended a 16-point compromise document which is certain to be approved by the plenary convention, scheduled to meet before general elections Oct. 29.

A dissident minority faction boycotted the vote, charging that the document had been railroaded through. They said the settlement resolution would ruin any incentive the Arab states might have to negotiate a peace agreement with Israel.

"The options have been closed elsewhere, not in the territories and not by us," said Premier Golda Meir.

She said that the Arab governments resented negotiations even before Israel captured the areas and their million inhabitants in the 1967 Middle East war.

She and Deputy Premier Yigal Allon rejected assertions that the settlement clauses constitute "a reversal" in Israeli policy.

They said the West Bank of Jordan, the Egyptian Sinai, the Golan Heights of Syria and the Gaza Strip would remain under military occupation and with no prospect of annexing them to Israel.

Without saying how many new settlements would be set up, the resolution specified the establishment of Jewish outposts in the Rafah approaches south of the Gaza Strip, the lower Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights and uninhabited stretches of desert south and east of Jerusalem.

A government agency adopted last month said 36 more settlements in the territories could be established within the next five years. Currently, there are 43 Jewish outposts beyond Israel's pre-1967 borders.

Concerning the Arab residents of the territories, the party manifesto proposed:

"Determining an action program for the next four years and appropriation of the necessary financing for the purpose of rehabilitating the refugees and for their developments."

New housing in the Gaza Strip refugee camps, it said, should be built under the authority of adjoining municipalities rather than prevailing international bodies, including the United Nations.

Another clause called for maximum employment of local Arabs in senior civil service posts under the supervision of the military government in the occupied areas.

Athens Restricts Defector's Wife

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Greek authorities today barred Mrs. Heraklia Pappas, wife of Comdr. Nicholas Pappas, from leaving the country. Comdr. Pappas was the captain of the destroyer Velos, which sailed to Italy after the abortive navy coup of last May.

In a telephone interview, Mrs. Pappas said that she went through passport control at Athens airport and was ready to board a flight for Rome when police called her to report to the airport information office.

Congress Reconvenes Tomorrow; Challenges to Nixon Are Foreseen

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—After a month of vacationing and taking soundings back home about Watergate, the economy and other problems, members of the House and Senate will reconvene at noon Wednesday with a variety of congressional challenges to President Nixon on the agenda.

With Democratic congressional leaders pushing to adjourn the first session of the 93d Congress by mid-October and the President's strength weakened by Watergate, much of the attention in the next few weeks is expected to focus on efforts by Congress to assert its authority in the shaping of federal policies. Among these efforts are the following:

- Bills passed by both houses that would limit the power of the President to commit U.S. armed forces to foreign hostilities without congressional approval.
- Measures also passed by both houses prohibiting the President from impounding funds appropriated by Congress.
- A bill passed by the Senate but not yet considered by the House that would make future appointees to the two top posts in the Office of Management and

Budget subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Differences in the war powers and anti-impoundment measures must still be reconciled by Senate-House conferees before the bills can be sent to the White House. They face probable vetoes because of the administration's contentions that they would put unreasonable restrictions on the powers of the President.

Last May Mr. Nixon vetoed a bill making his two top budget officials subject to Senate confirmation and the House sought to meet objections to it by not requiring confirmation of the two top Office of Management and Budget directors already serving in the posts.

Two other matters of dispute between Congress and the administration are expected to come to a head within the next few days. Before starting its recess Aug. 3, Congress approved an increase in the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour from the present \$1.60 effective next July 1 for most workers and Congress also approved an additional 7 million persons.

The measure faces a veto because of administration contentions that it would feed inflation.

To avoid the possibility of a pocket veto by the President while Congress was on vacation, the bill was not sent to the White House until last week. However, Democratic congressional leaders have acknowledged that it would be difficult to override a veto.

In addition, the House is expected to vote, probably next week, on whether to override Mr. Nixon's veto of an emergency medical services bill designed to help prevent needless deaths of accident and heart attack victims. The Senate on Aug. 3 voted, 77 to 16, to override the veto. The House initially approved the bill in July by a wide margin, 308 to 111, indicating that the prospects were good that a two-thirds vote could be achieved to override the veto.

It was the fifth bill to be vetoed by Mr. Nixon since the current congressional session began in January. In the four previous cases, Congress failed to override the veto.

Among the major accomplishments of the 93d Congress so far have been passage of a major farm bill, a \$30-billion highway measure that would eventually open up the highway trust fund to urban mass transit needs, and a 5.9 percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits.

In addition, Congress forced a compromise with the President to halt the bombing in Cambodia by Aug. 15. Both houses have passed but conferees have not yet completed work on a bill permitting the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Campaign Reforms
Action has not yet been completed on a number of other major proposals, such as campaign spending reforms, revisions of the federal criminal code, pension reform and the defense procurement and appropriations measures.

Also unresolved and facing a doubtful future is Mr. Nixon's major legislative program, which calls for the consolidation of federal grants into special revenue-sharing programs for such fields as education and community development. Congress generally has been continuing to vote funds for the existing grant programs that the President wants to phase out.

Congressional leaders expect to complete work on the major appropriations bills before their target date of a mid-October adjournment. The other unfinished legislation could be put over until the second session of the current Congress starting in January.

Gainesville Case Put 3 Defendants \$40,000 in Debt

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—A five-week trial and 14 months of legal maneuvering have left the "Gainesville Eight" \$40,000 in debt, a defendant says. "It cost us between \$120,000 and \$150,000 to fight this case," said John Kniffin, 33, of Austin, Texas. "We've raised about \$75,000 so far. We're at least \$40,000 in debt."

Mr. Kniffin said the money still owed was for travel and legal expenses and "a lot of different bills we want to pay off."

The six defense attorneys worked without fees, he said. The anti-war activists, members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, were accused of planning to violently disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. They were found innocent last week.

"The money spent on this trial was wasted when we could have used it to help people who were starving," Mr. Kniffin said. "The government wasted money by even having this trial."

No estimate on the government's trial costs was immediately available, but it was expected to be about \$1 million.

Empty Homecoming

MESSINA, Sicily, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Francesco Gannari got a shock when he returned home after his holidays—his house was gone. Witnesses said they had seen men taking the two-bedroom, prefabricated wooden house away in two trucks.



GATHERING OF THE KLAN—A lone knight of the Ku Klux Klan stands guard at the traditional cross-burning ceremony during the annual meeting of the Klan at Stone Mountain, Ga., where some 200 klansmen met in a field to hear their leaders speak.

Provoking Protest From Britain

'Buy American' Amendments Quietly Passed by U.S. House

By Edwin L. Dale

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT)—The House of Representatives has passed two almost unnoticed "sleeper" provisions affecting trade, provisions that have begun to cause concern in the administration and have prompted a formal protest from Britain.

Both are of the "buy American" variety, aimed at limiting or barring procurement of foreign products. One amendment was attached to the Alaska Pipeline bill, the other to the annual Defense Procurement Authorization bill.

William R. Pearce, deputy special representative for trade negotiations, said over the weekend that the amendments were "very unfortunate." He said that if they became law they would embarrass the U.S. effort to negotiate elimination of export barriers to trade in the forthcoming global round of trade negotiations.

Both provisions, in effect, would add U.S. barriers to imports, as conceded and urged by their sponsors.

The British government, according to official sources, has sent a memo to the State Department pointing out that the amendments are in "serious conflict" with the aim of Britain, the United States and other countries to remove such barriers.

The memo noted that only last March the United States had protested to Britain about certain proposed "buy British" regulations in connection with oil and gas drilling in the North Sea. The United States had insisted on a "full and fair opportunity to compete" for supply of drilling equipment.

The fate of the House amendment on the Alaska pipeline will be settled in a Senate-House conference, which will start deliberations shortly after Congress reconvenes this week.

The defense procurement amendment now rests in the Senate Armed Services Committee, which has not yet reported out a bill.

The amendment to the Alaska Pipeline bill would, in effect, require future procurement of pipe and other equipment by the oil company consortium that will build the pipeline to be made from U.S. suppliers if the goods are available. Pipe already purchased from Japan would be exempt, but this is a small part of the total procurement involved.

The defense amendment would not actually bar foreign procurement of defense items or their components. Instead, it would require the President or his delegate, before making any foreign procurement, to give "adequate consideration" to what are called the "hidden costs" of such procurement, including such things as added unemployment compensation or welfare payments at home and the loss of U.S. tax revenues.

"There is no tendency of this kind at all," Mr. Scheel said, "especially not on what could be called a party level."

Mr. Scheel's Free Democrats are in coalition with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats. Charges of anti-Americanism in West Germany have surfaced with increased frequency in recent months.

"We have questions to raise with the United States, not as the Federal Republic of Germany but as Europeans," Mr. Scheel said. He added that there would be discussed by all means and that unlike some other Europeans, West Germany was less hesitant in taking them up. He did not elaborate.

Kosygin Trip Expected

BEIGRADE, Sept. 3 (Reuters). Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin is expected to visit Yugoslavia at the end of this month, East European sources said today. The visit returns a trip to the Soviet Union in June, 1970, by Milja Ribicic, then Yugoslav premier and now vice-president.

Skylab Crew Takes Photos Over Europe

In Resources Study From Chile to Italy

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Sept. 3 (AP)—Skylab-2's astronauts spent a busy Labor Day in space, making their first earth-resources camera pass over Europe.

Although they had a full schedule, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriot and Maj. Jack R. Lousma seemed in a holiday mood as they chatted with Mission Control.

In the morning greeting to the astronauts, capsule communicator Robert Crippen said: "As you gentlemen might be aware, this is Labor Day. We thought it appropriate that we all come in and labor with you."

"Yeah," replied Capt. Bean. "We thought it about time we did a little serious labor up here too." The spacecraft was in the 38th day of the planned 59-day orbital trip.

The major event of the day was the earth-resources run in which Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma aimed their battery of photoreceptors at a 9,000-mile strip of the globe ranging from Chile to northern Italy.

The South American segment of the pass was intended to obtain data on navigation hazards and pollution off the coast of Chile, regional mapping in Paraguay, resources in Brazil's Amazon Valley and agriculture in Argentina.

The first European photo pass of the Skylab-2 flight included geology surveys of Spain and France, a study of the relationship between the Pyrenees and the Alps, volcano mapping in Italy and observation of a terrace system that contributes sediment to a shelf surrounding the island of Elba.

Storm Is Heading For Louisiana

MIAMI, Sept. 3 (AP)—Tropical storm Delia moved toward the Louisiana coast today and forecasters said they expected the storm to reach hurricane force before it arrived.

The National Hurricane Center here said Delia was expected to reach hurricane strength—sustained winds of over 74 miles per hour—by late today. The storm already has registered winds of 60 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, tropical storm Christine regained strength in the Atlantic Ocean as it pushed toward the Leeward Islands. It too had maximum sustained winds of 60 mph.

Nixon Spends Holiday At Maryland Retreat

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 3 (AP)—President Nixon remained at his mountain-top retreat here today, spending a three-day Labor Day weekend away from the mid-90-degree heat of Washington. The chief executive got in some work, according to his aides, and also took time out to swim in the Camp David pool and walk in the woods.

He watched a Saturday night movie and the Redskins-New England Patriots exhibition football game on television last night.



WASHDAY WOE—Julie Pullum finds out that kittens just don't take to water as she tries to give McGraw, a 10-month-old lion, a bath in Stockbridge, Ga. McGraw at first gives it an honest try (top), but decides he'd rather not and leaves in a huff.

India Restricts Its Admission Of U.S. Scholars to 20 a Year

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The Indian government, in a step at the United States, has decided to restrict to 20 each year the number of American scholars admitted to the country.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education is sharply limiting the number of graduate students visiting India to take courses at universities across the country. The American Embassy has been informed that most students will now be compelled to enroll for a graduate degree and not be allowed to take only a series of courses.

Although the admission of scholars from other Western nations has been limited, the decision is clearly aimed at the United States, which has sent the largest number of Western students, including doctoral candidates, to India.

Last year the total of American students here, undergraduates, lecturers and other scholars, totaled about 550. Many of these, however, were on brief study tours.

Senior officials at the American Embassy are distressed at the decision, partly because it indicates blatant hostility to Americans and partly because it will have a broad impact on Americans studying in India.

Careers Endangered
"It will slowly atrophy the once flourishing South Asian studies in American universities," said Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan. "People in the middle of their careers are now being stopped. They find that they can't get back to India."

Mr. Moynihan said: "Contrast this with the thousands of Indians who come to the United States to study each year."

So far about a dozen American scholars have been "approved" by the Indian government but about an equal number have been rejected, apparently because their research topics dealing with politics or religion are considered "sensitive."

What has upset Indian officials is that American students often work in villages and study potentially "embarrassing" subjects such as caste, poverty and the sources of political power in local areas.

Left-wing intellectual journals have also charged that the American scholar program was a vehicle for the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Obituaries

Cardinal Santos of Manila, Controversial Church Leader

MANILA, Sept. 3 (AP).—Rufino Cardinal Santos, 65, archbishop of Manila and the first Filipino cardinal, died early today. He had been hospitalized for two months, since suffering a stroke while speaking on a church radio station.

He was born in 1908, the 12th of 14 children of a tenant farmer, in a one-room house in Barrio Santo Nino Guagua, Pangasinan, a province immediately north of Manila. At age 12, he was enrolled in a seminary near Manila. He went to the Colegio Pio Latino-Americano at the Vatican and was ordained before he was 24 years old. He was imprisoned for a year during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines in World War II.

He became one of the wealthiest citizens of the church in the Philippines. Four months before his death, church sources said that the cardinal planned to sell shares he owned in a bank which handled church finances and distribute the funds to Catholic organizations.

As leader of the church in a country of about 40 million persons, 83 percent of whom profess the Catholic faith, Cardinal Santos was a controversial figure. Critics claimed he was ultra-

conservative and difficult to approach at a time when the church needed to spread roots among the poor.

He became cardinal on March 21, 1960, after having been named archbishop in 1953. There is one other Filipino cardinal, Julio Rosales.

Albert Nicholas

BASEL, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—American clarinetist Albert Nicholas, 73, who played with most of the big names of New Orleans jazz, died in a hospital here today after an operation. A friend said Mr. Nicholas entered the hospital about 10 days ago for an intestinal operation after a tour of Europe.

A Creole born in New Orleans, Mr. Nicholas learned to play the clarinet at the age of 10, tutored by famous Mississippi boat clarinetists Lorenzo Tio and Big Eye Louis Nelson.

He later played in orchestras led by King Oliver and Kid Ory and made records with Louis Russell, Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton, Fats Waller, Bunk Johnson, Muggsy Spanier and many other early jazz greats.

Mr. Nicholas came to Europe about 20 years ago, living main-



Rufino Cardinal Santos.

ly in Paris. He settled in Basel in 1970 and continued playing throughout Europe, giving about two to five concerts monthly.

25 Women Die on Boat

TAIPEI, Sept. 3 (UPI).—An overloaded ferryboat capsized today and 25 women passengers, on their way to work, died, police said.

By Peter Youngusband

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 3 (WP).—A month ago the outgoing commander of Portuguese forces in Mozambique, Gen. Kaúlza de Arriaga, said at a news conference that the situation in Mozambique was under control and that for all practical purposes the war against the Frelimo African nationalist guerrillas had been won.

Hardly had the general spoken when a group of guerrillas, striking farther south than ever before, opened fire on tourists as they sat down to an evening meal in one of the luxury game lodges of the Gorongosa Game Park. There was an undignified scramble for the best places under the tables.

Such attacks have been a recurrent feature in recent months. The Portuguese say they are containing the Frelimo attack on the strategic Tete district of Mozambique bordering on Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia, and then the guerrillas suddenly appear inside the district, well behind the Portuguese lines.

Now they are reaching, with regularity, the important road and rail links between Rhodesia and Beira. Groups are reported as far south as the River Save,

150 miles from the border of South Africa.

The Portuguese authorities do not like to admit it, but it is a fact that Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) is posing an increasing menace to Mozambique and its white-ruled southern African allies, South Africa and Rhodesia.

The war is relatively well contained in two of the three major zones—in the Cabo Delgado district in the far northeast corner of Mozambique and in the Niassa district along the eastern shore of Lake Malawi.

But the situation in Tete is far from satisfactory. This is the area which worries the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. Not only does guerrilla pressure here encroach on the trade lifelines of sanctions-bound Rhodesia but it threatens around the construction of the Cahora Bassa dam project, due to be completed next year. Rhodesia and South Africa will share with Mozambique the power to be generated from the dam.

Unless the insurgency is considerably reduced, the power lines from Cahora Bassa will face the risk of repeated sabotage.

In addition, continued growth of guerrilla strength in this region will expose Rhodesia and South Africa to attacks, Rhodesia

is already experiencing raids across its eastern border with Mozambique.

The Tete conflict occupies approximately half of the 60,000 Portuguese troops in Mozambique. Frelimo's strength is estimated at 7,000.

The terrain vastly favors the guerrillas and they have been assisted by local tribesmen whom they have subverted or coerced into supporting them.

The Portuguese are banking heavily on three tactics for the future.

One is the hope that the immense lake which will spread behind the dam once Cahora Bassa is finished will prove an effective barrier to guerrilla incursions.

The second is the development of highly paid and well trained commando groups. The accent on operations by these groups will be mobility and utter ruthlessness. They will be trained killers, one informed source said bluntly.

The third tactic is the Portuguese system of "aldeamentos"—protected resettlement villages—into which the rural population of Mozambique is being hustled.

The system, used with limited success by the Americans in Vietnam and with a large degree of success by the British during the

Communist uprising in Malaya, could be the key to success in breaking the back of the Frelimo movement.

The aim is to resettle all of Mozambique's seven million tribesmen into aldeamentos. But at present, the program is being concentrated in the war zones of Tete, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Beira and Vila Pery.

More than a million Africans have already been resettled in 900 aldeamentos.

The Portuguese say the aldeamentos serve both a military and a social purpose. Jose Martins Santarém, Mozambique's provincial secretary for agriculture, whose ministry is directly responsible for the planning and administration of the aldeamentos, said:

"Better social conditions were needed—schools, medical services and such things. But with the people scattered about this huge area into small tribal settlements of usually no more than between 50 and 100, it was impossible to achieve anything without bringing them together into bigger settlements."

The aldeamentos deprive Frelimo of food, shelter, porters and recruits from the tribal villages scattered through the bush. (The

Portuguese Army burns all the villages once vacated and destroys all crops.)

All territory between the aldeamentos, strung like a blockade across the Frelimo infiltration route, become a no-man's-land and the Portuguese proceed on the theory that all Africans found moving in the depopulated areas belong to Frelimo, and they are shot on sight.

Mr. Santarém said: "Frelimo and its Communist backers hate the aldeamentos plan and try to attack as many aldeamentos as they can. Once people have homes and land to till in aldeamentos, with cooperative marketing schemes through which they sell their crops, they have something to protect. Communism, which gets its support from people who possess nothing, really is the danger of this."

If the Portuguese strategy fails, an alternative will be the most powerful of the southern, white-ruled states, South Africa, to send in troops to support its Portuguese.

As much as Portugal values such assistance, there is reluctance to bring in South African manpower. It is feared that Rhodesia would then come dominated by South Africa.

Report Contents U.S. Prestige Is Hurt by Rhodesian Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The loss of prestige by the United States is suffering by violating United Nations sanctions on trade with Rhodesia has not been offset by any military or economic gain, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said today.

In a report issued two years after the Senate voted to defy the United States by importing Rhodesian chrome, the endowment said the arguments used to justify breaking the embargo have been proved largely invalid.

The United States, the report said, has become if anything more dependent on the Soviet Union for chrome, used in stainless-steel manufacturing, and the U.S. ferrochrome industry has been weakened by cheap Rhodesian imports.

Security Council Veto

The report appeared as the another move was under way in the Senate to secure full U.S. compliance with the sanctions approved in 1969 by the UN Security Council with U.S. backing. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., claims to have 31 cosponsors of a bill that would bring the United States back

into compliance with the embargo against the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

A similar effort to enforce the sanctions was narrowly defeated in the Senate last year, by a vote of 40-36.

The report by the Carnegie Endowment was one of a series being issued by a unit studying Rhodesia.

Fund Transfers

A week ago, a similar report said that some U.S. airlines and several firms may have violated the sanctions by transferring funds to Rhodesian firms.

The current U.S. position on Rhodesia is ambivalent. The United States voted for the sanctions in 1969 and the White House lobbied in Congress against passage in 1971 of the so-called Byrd amendment, which exempted chrome from the embargo. Chrome ore is a major Rhodesian export. "The administration still favors U.S. respect for the sanctions, but Democrats in Congress contend that this may be only lip service on the part of the White House, seeking to salvage its image with black African nations."

Five 'Plots' in New Orleans Checked Before Nixon's Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

leged Black Panther plot, the Secret Service asked Police Superintendent Clarence Givens to arrest the six men until Mr. Nixon's visit was over. He refused, claiming he did not have enough evidence. The suspects were put under surveillance.

The third alarm for the police and the Secret Service attracted the most public attention, but turned out to be the least menacing aspect of Mr. Nixon's visit. It involved Edwin M. Gaudet, an eccentric former New Orleans policeman known variously as "Funchy," "Popcorn" and "the Cat," depending on whether he is walking the streets of the French Quarter or roaming through the Taze, N.M. commune in which he, his wife, Judy, and three children briefly lived.

Four days before the President's Aug. 30 arrival, Secret Service agents conducted a routine security "sweep" of the Canal Street motorcade route, interviewing shopkeepers and looking for possible trouble spots.

One agent entered Waterbury's Drugstore, a cluttered all-night pharmacy at Canal and Camp Streets on the fringe of the French Quarter, and spoke to a soda-fountain clerk named Romana Burkhardt.

Mrs. Burkhardt said that at 6:30 a.m. on the previous Sunday she heard a breakfast customer say, "Nixon ought to be shot, and if no one else is big enough to do it, I will." She said she had heard the same man complain before about the President and the economy. The Secret Service showed Mrs. Burkhardt several photographs of people who were believed to have been involved in incidents concerning the President. Mrs. Burkhardt picked out

Mr. Gaudet's photograph and made a positive identification.

In 1970, Mr. Gaudet had received a suspended sentence for igniting an American flag during a presidential visit and throwing it at Mr. Nixon's car. Last month he was arrested on a marijuana charge and, federal officials said, police found a high-powered rifle in the trunk of his car.

However, the photograph from which the identification was made showed Mr. Gaudet with a light, partial beard. He now has a full black beard which falls nearly to his chest.

On Aug. 22, when Mr. Gaudet finally gave himself up after a chase through the mountains of New Mexico, Mrs. Burkhardt retracted her positive identification.

The charge of threatening the life of the President was then dropped but Mr. Gaudet has been charged with firing shots at pursuing police officers.

Mr. Gaudet's lawyer, Lillian Cohen, said that it would have been a simple matter for the Secret Service to ascertain that Mr. Gaudet's family and another young New Orleans couple drove out to the commune late in July and had not returned to New Orleans.

Mr. Gaudet told his lawyer that when the agents came after him he didn't understand who they were or what they were after. Mr. Gaudet said he had no even heard about the warrant his lawyer said. Mrs. Cohen called the episode a "comedy of errors" and, in a letter to the Secret Service, said "Since you started this, it is incumbent upon your group to clear up this matter."

3 Killed Trying To Gas Snakes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3 (UPI).—An attempt to kill a nest of rattlesnakes in a well with poison gas ended in death yesterday for a farmer, his father and teen-age son.

Sheriff's deputies said the three men had connected a hose to the exhaust system of a car and pumped carbon-monoxide gas into the well.

However, when Fred D. Shields, 42, was lowered into the well to bring out the dead snakes, he was overcome by the fumes. The elder Shields, 73, tried to save his son, but also succumbed to the gas, the deputies said.

Then Jim Shields, 18, was overcome when he tried to rescue his father and grandfather. Ne snakes were found when the bodies were removed.

3 Killed Trying To Gas Snakes

Late the night before Mr. Nixon's arrival, a police uniform badge and compass were stolen from a parked car, an officials began to theorize the an assassination plot could be a gunman impersonating an officer. Then a few hours later Police Superintendent Givens own car—equipped with a two-way radio—was stolen from a driveway of his home in near Algiers. The key had been in the ignition.

While police have now ruled out any connection between those two incidents and the alleged Panther plot, no one confidence was being expressed the night before the presidential visit, sources said.

Taken together, all of the incidents persuaded the Secret Service to cancel the motorcade.

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Autopsy Performed in China On Woman Dead 2,000 Years

The writer of the following article, a member of the staff of The New York Times who was born in Hong Kong, recently completed a 13-day private visit to China.

By Frank Ching

NEW YORK (NYT)—Chinese scientists, in an unusual experiment, have performed an autopsy on the remarkably well-preserved body of a noblewoman who died more than 2,000 years ago. A documentary film of the autopsy is now being shown in Chinese cities.

The body, which was encased within an airtight series of six coffins and buried at a depth of more than 90 feet, was discovered last year at Mawangdui, on the eastern outskirts of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province.

The 50-minute documentary, made in color by the Peking Scientific and Educational Film Studio, enables viewers to follow the autopsy in detail, from the opening of the woman's skull to

the removal of her brain, heart, lungs and other internal organs for analysis.

Specialists in various disciplines—including archaeology, anatomy, pathology and biochemistry—from Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other areas, gathered to plan the experiments on the still moist body and to evaluate the findings. The research team, led by specialists from the Hunan Medical College, made some interesting discoveries and came to a number of conclusions.

According to the film, tests indicated that the woman was about 50 years old, had given birth and had type A blood. This information was determined through experiments with tissues taken from muscles, stomach, liver, bone and hair.

The absence of bedsores led doctors to conclude that she had died a sudden death, probably of a heart attack.

The scientists found 133 muskmelon seeds in the woman's esophagus, stomach and intestines and concluded from this that she had eaten the fruit shortly before she died.

The Chinese specialists consulted ancient texts in their examination of the body and studied more than 1,000 burial accessories including silk fabrics, lacquerware, bamboo and wooden utensils.

As a result of their research, they identified the body as that of the wife of the early western Han Dynasty Marquis of Tai of the principality of Changsha, who lived 2100 years ago.

Charts Used

The film used charts and diagrams to explain the medical techniques used and the woman's diseases. A large bile-duct stone was found lodged in the common-bile duct, and another blocked the hepatic duct. Signs of tuberculosis were discovered in the left lung. Moreover, she was found to have suffered from a serious coronary disease. The doctors concluded that death probably resulted from a heart attack as a result of biliary colic.

The scientists also found ova of whipworms, pinworms and blood flukes in the rectum and liver.

The scientists believe that the body has stood the test of time for so long because of the depth at which the body was buried. In addition, the body was immersed in an embalming fluid, which chemical analyses proved contained organic acids and mercurial compounds. Immersion in this slightly anti-bacterial liquid, the scientists believe, retarded decomposition and helped retain body moisture.

The film's narrator pointed out that the body and the artifacts showed the advanced state of Chinese workmanship more than 2,000 years ago. He also said the scientists' findings illustrated the luxurious life of China's ruling classes in those days, a life lived at the expense of the toiling masses.

\$300,000 in Diamonds Stolen in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Four men, two carrying pistols and one with a hand grenade, leapt from a diamond store of \$800,000 worth of jewels yesterday, the police said today.

The men, speaking English and described by police as "three North African types and an English type," entered Steep's diamond store and tied up manager Jan Goudet and his two Japanese assistants, the police said. They looted the door and, because of the lack of customers on a slow business day, selected jewelry at their leisure.

'Bombs' Fail To Snuff Fire

On Ship in La.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Increasing danger of an explosion forced a hulk to Coast Guard efforts today to bombard flaming ship with fire-extinguishing chemicals dropped by helicopters.

The 306-foot Liberian freighter Key Largo, abandoned by its crew, burned at anchor 50 miles from New Orleans. A nearby calcium carbide fed the fire, which threatened barrels of extra-ethyl lead, which spews off a poisonous gas when burned.

Choppers dropped 10 tons of chemical fire extinguisher on the ship before being ordered away.

A Coast Guard spokesman said that fire fighting was complicated by the fact that calcium carbide, when mixed with water, creates explosive acetylene gas.

The fire and the calcium carbide were in the aft hold of the ship. Up forward on deck were barrels containing eight tons of the extra-ethyl lead.

The 213-foot cutter Acushnet was en route from Gulfport, Miss., under a tentative plan to try to keep a cooling spray of water on the barrels of extra-ethyl lead.

About 150 Coast Guardsmen were ordered into the fire fighting, but all boats were pulled back because of the blast potential, leaving the Key Largo to burn unattended.

A one-mile radius around the ship—including 500 residents of Phoenix, La.—was ordered evacuated yesterday because of the threat of poisonous gas.

Ships loaded with nonflammable cargo were allowed today to pass the Key Largo, but hugged the other side of the mile-wide river. All river traffic had been blocked yesterday after the fire started.

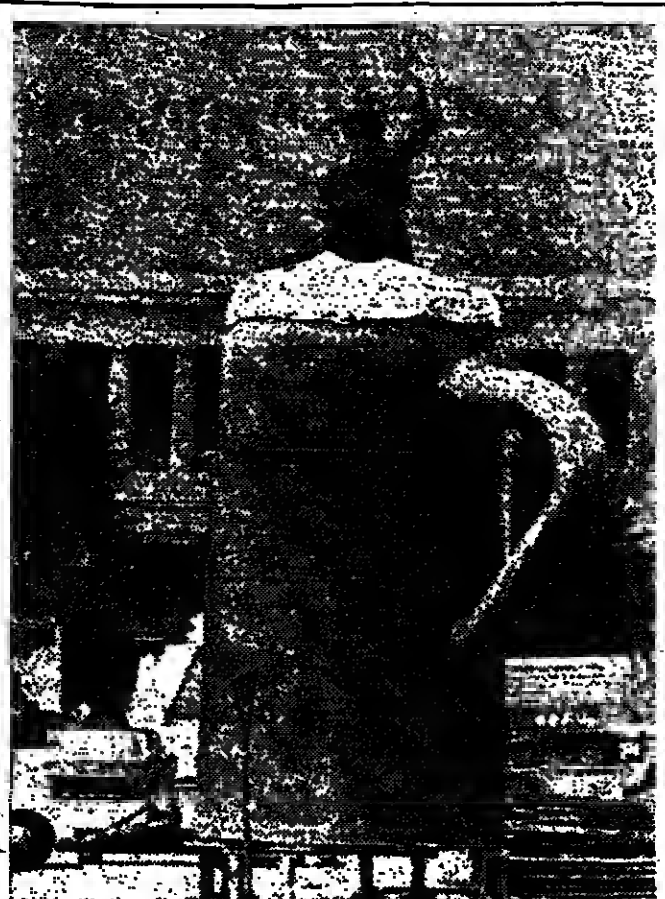
The ship's 21 crewmen fought the blaze until mid-afternoon yesterday after intentionally grounding the ship. They were ordered off several hours later by the Coast Guard.

Fire fighters were hampered by winds of 28 miles per hour and rough water.

Kekkonen in Russia On an Unofficial Visit

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived in Leningrad yesterday at the start of an unofficial visit to the Soviet Union and was met at the airport by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Tass reported.

Finland and the Soviet Union are bound by a series of mutual assistance and nonaggression pacts.



REMINDER—It is barely September, but in Munich the tourist-minded are looking ahead to Oktoberfest, the city's annual two-week beer-drinking olympics. This giant beer mug is made of cardboard and plastic. Towering over it is a statue on the festival grounds.

Austrian Glider Is Intercepted By Czech Plane; Two Killed

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (AP)—An Austrian motor glider collided with a Czechoslovak military plane that tried to intercept it over Czechoslovak territory yesterday, killing the two Austrians aboard.

The Czechoslovak news agency said today that the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the Austrian Legation in Prague against what was called "a violation of Czechoslovak airspace."

The news agency also said, "The (Austrian) plane penetrated deep into Czechoslovak territory. The Austrian pilot reacted to the invitation of a Czechoslovak military plane to follow it with an escape maneuver and collided with a second Czechoslovak plane. The Czechoslovak plane had to crash-land."

The Austrian office for civil aviation said the motor glider had been missing since yesterday from a civilian airfield at Dobersberg not far from the Czechoslovak border.

It was the second such incident within little over a month. In a July 26 mishap, involving an Austrian single-engine sports plane and a Czechoslovak jet trainer, the two Austrians on board the sports plane were killed. The pilot of the jet was seriously injured when he had to parachute from his plane, the Czechoslovak announcement on that incident had said.

The Austrian authorities said they had as yet no report on the exact nature of the glider incident. The sports plane incident had led to a straining of "Austrian-Czechoslovak relations, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Rudolf Kirchschlager, said at the time that Czechoslovak action in trying to force down an unarmed Austrian sports plane, which obviously was lost, was "an extremely harsh way of asserting a state's sovereignty."

The Czechoslovak news agency also said, concerning the glider mishap: "The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry asked the Austrian side to take the necessary measures to prevent violations of Czechoslovakia's territorial sovereignty from Austrian territory, as it threatens the safety of air traffic and frequently ends in a tragic loss of human lives."

18 Orphaned by Crash Killing Two Couples

THOUARS, France, Sept. 3 (AP)—Two couples were killed in an automobile crash Saturday, leaving 18 orphans.

Yvon Germain, 49, and his wife, Madeleine, aged 5 to 12. Joseph Zmarra, 49, and his wife left eight children between 6 and 18 years of age. The two couples were in a car which collided with a truck. The truck driver, who was slightly injured, has been held for investigation.

8,000 Railmen In Canada Defy Law, Stay Out

MONTREAL, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Trains ran again in most of Canada today but some 81,000 non-operating railway employees in British Columbia defied emergency legislation and said they would remain out until at least tomorrow.

Most of the 56,000 workers who staged a nine-day national walk-out returned to work yesterday in compliance with legislation passed Saturday by Parliament.

Scattered pockets of resistance initially hampered some services in the West, but by last night Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways reported only a few "trouble spots" and said most operations were normal.

In the island provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, an extra run of ferries began to evacuate thousands of tourists stranded when railway-operated ferry service was shut down.

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Waldheim, Hussein Confer On Jordan's Stand in Crisis

AMMAN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today met with King Hussein to discuss Jordan's viewpoint on the Arab-Israeli conflict and visited a Palestinian camp to familiarize himself with the conditions of the refugees, government sources said.

Mr. Waldheim, on the last leg of his five-nation Middle East fact-finding tour, earlier held talks with Premier Zaid Rifai and Crown Prince Hassan.

During the talks with Hussein, "Jordan stressed its adherence to UN Resolution 242, which clearly dictates a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories," one government source said.

At the Palestinian refugee camp of Marka, 10 miles north of Amman, Mr. Waldheim stopped to talk to youngsters and camp leaders.

UN Developments
The UN executive traveled to the camp by special helicopter, and on his way there stopped briefly to inspect some UN-sponsored development projects in the

Jordan Valley, the country's front lines with Israel.

At Marka camp, Mr. Waldheim visited two Palestinian refugee homes, a school and other installations.

Addressing a group of refugees, he said: "I came here to see you and study your conditions. I will do my best to serve you and return your legitimate rights to you."

Witnesses said that "Mr. Waldheim was moved by what he saw at the camp."

The camp residents told him that they were determined to return to their homes in the occupied lands, a witness said.

Refugees' Petitions
During his visit, Mr. Waldheim received petitions from the Save Jerusalem Committee and Palestinian refugees in Jordan protesting Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

On arrival in Amman yesterday from Cairo, Mr. Waldheim said that his tour came at a "difficult moment" in the history of efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

He will travel to Algiers tomorrow to attend part of the nonaligned nations' conference, UN sources said.

'Insane' Bomber Kills Self and 2 At Lenin's Tomb

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI)—A madman killed himself and two bystanders by exploding a home-made bomb inside the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square Saturday, a Soviet source said today.

The source said he did not know the motive of the attack or the identity of the man with the bomb. But he described the man as an insane Russian. A woman bystander, unharmed, reportedly identified him as an insane relative.

There was no damage to the red granite mausoleum, which is next to the Kremlin wall and houses the embalmed body of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, who died in 1924.

The attack Saturday was the first known violent incident to take place around the Kremlin since a gunman fired on a motorcade of Soviet leaders and cosmonauts at the Kremlin's Borovitsky Gate on Jan. 22, 1969. A motorcade driver was killed by the gunman, who was ruled insane and put in a psychiatric hospital.

The mausoleum, whose roof serves as a reviewing stand for Soviet officials during Red Square parades, was closed after the attack Saturday but has been reopened, the Soviet source said.

Foreign Ministry officials, asked about the reported incident, said they had no information.

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Factional Rivalries Are Cited

British Say IRA Is Best Informer

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Sept. 3.—The British Army today claimed that rivalry between the two factions of the Irish Republican Army has turned IRA men themselves into Britain's best informers.

An army spokesman credited tip-offs from IRA members as one of the main reasons behind a reported increase in the discovery of arms caches and the arrest of more than 100 alleged IRA supporters in recent weeks.

During the same time period, he claimed, IRA gunmen have assassinated two IRA men in rival factions and shot more than 12 others through the kneecaps—a traditional form of IRA punishment.

Truce Is Reported

The British Army assertion followed a weekend fence-mending meeting between the Belfast leaders of the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA. Sources close to the IRA said that the secret conference resulted in a truce between the factions, but they doubted that it would last long.

The meeting was held follow-

ing the shooting of James Bryson, a Provisional leader, who was still in critical condition in a Belfast hospital today.

One of the only remaining top members of the IRA still free, David O'Connell, apparently came here from Dublin after rumors spread that it was members of the Official wing who had shot Mr. Bryson, although the British troops said he was shot by them.

Both the IRA sources and the British Army attributed the IRA rift to elements of the IRA using their position to promote criminal activities.

"This is particularly prevalent

3 Policemen Hurt In London by Bomb Explosion

LONDON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—A blast from an explosive device found in a stolen car in the West Ham district of East London injured three policemen tonight, police said.

The men hurt by the blast were an inspector, a sergeant and a constable. The sergeant was taken to a hospital, the police said.

In Birmingham, police said today that another bomb—Birmingham's sixth—was found in a shopping bag on a downtown street yesterday.

The bomb did not explode.

Army explosives experts dealt with it, police said.

Birmingham and its suburb, Solihull, are the only two British cities outside London hit so far by a wave of small-bomb explosions which police have blamed on the Irish Republican Army.

There have been 37 bombs found in London in the past three weeks, and others discovered at British Embassies in Washington and Paris. They have caused no deaths but several serious injuries.

among the Provisionals, whose followers have been transforming their activities into straight protection rackets at a startling rate," one IRA source said. "They are beginning to look more like the Mafia than Irish republicans in the Catholic areas."

The British Army spokesman, who agreed with this assessment, said the development reflected the disintegration of the Provisionals' command structure, a disintegration spurred by the arrest of its leaders. He noted that the average age of an IRA gunman in Belfast has dropped to the mid-teens and that a number of the new leaders are not yet 20 years old.

The level of violence, meanwhile, continued at a low level for the third day. Between midnight and noon today, the British Army reported no incidents in the province.

The death toll rose nevertheless with the announcement that Ann Pettigrew, 19, had died in

Death Toll 400 In Indian Floods

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The death toll in floods that have struck wide areas of northern and central India in the last three weeks has risen to about 400.

The worst-affected area at present is western Gujarat state in west-central India, where at least 37 persons drowned in the last three days.

The main rail line between Delhi and Ahmedabad, the Gujarat capital, has been cut in several places by floodwaters.

In the state of Madhya Pradesh, bordering eastern Gujarat, three persons were killed yesterday when their mud homes collapsed in floodwaters.

The main river flowing through Madhya Pradesh, the Narmada, was reported to have fallen below the danger level.



David O'Connell, AP.

a Belfast hospital Saturday. A death notice in the Irish News, a Catholic newspaper, said she was a staff officer in the Provisional IRA's women's section.

She and Francis Hall, 29, were fatally injured when a bomb they allegedly were making exploded in a Belfast house last week, the British Army said.

Her death raised the toll to 879 persons killed in the four years of violence among Protestants, Catholics and security forces in Northern Ireland.

The IRA feud reportedly spread to Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail today when Provisional IRA prisoners attacked prisoners connected to the Official IRA, injuring three of them and one prison guard, prison sources said.

The 37 Official IRA men had asked to be moved to another wing of the prison after Provisionals had threatened them. The attack came as the Official IRA men were being moved, the sources said.

In the Irish Republic, gunmen in battle dress machine-gunned two cars near Newport, County Mayo, yesterday, wounding two persons in the Northern Ireland province.

A police spokesman said the two men, who were returning from a fishing trip, were taken to a hospital in Castlebar, but were not seriously wounded.

News Analysis

Heath's Compromise for Ulster Faces Test

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Sept. 3 (NFT).—Just before he left Belfast after his two-day stay last week, Prime Minister Edward Heath made a brief attempt at meeting the people. Heavily guarded, trailed by journalists, he ventured up Anne Street.

Anne Street is in the shopping district and normally it would have been crowded. But Wednesday is early-closing day and it was 5:30 in the afternoon. There was nobody to greet the prime minister except a few locals, including one who darted out of his door under the assumption that the man so massively escorted must be a captured gunman. It was a limp affair.

What good Mr. Heath's visit will do in unblocking the Ulster stalemate remains to be seen. As a venture in human relations it was not much of a success, except that it illuminated the gap in the way Englishmen and Irishmen—Protestants as well as Catholics—look at things.

The British have taken drastic and even imaginative steps to bridge the division between the two communities of Northern Ireland. Although Britain has committed ghastly blunders all through Irish history, it is extraordinary how little disagreement one finds in Ulster with their basic policies over the past year. The exceptions are the Catholic extremists, who demand a quick British withdrawal, and the Protestant extremists, who demand the return of their power to keep the Catholics down.

Strategic Assumption
Britain's recent strategy in Ulster has assumed that the province contained a large majority who wanted peace and a compromise solution, but that this majority lacked political leadership.

The new constitution was designed to ease the worst fears of each community and thus reduce the appeal of armed extremism for each side. The Cath-

olics, long dominated by the Protestant majority, were assured of a share of power. The Protestants, fearful of being submerged in a united Ireland, were assured that this would not happen for the foreseeable future.

The elections that followed did produce a majority for compromise. Together, the Official Unionist party and the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP) command a majority of assembly seats. The next step, in the British view, would be an agreement for these two parties to work together and choose an executive for the province.

There is no illusion that such a step would end violence. Both the outlawed Irish Republican

Army and the extreme Protestant groups are committed to destroying such a coalition if it is formed. But for a Catholic and Protestant party to work together in an Ulster government would be an enormous advance.

It would, among other things, serve to show the British public, patients but increasingly fed up with the sacrifice of resources and soldiers' lives—and with the bombs at home—that the effort was bearing fruit.

Mr. Heath insists that the main issue is moderation versus extremism and the bombers. Therefore, he argues, there is nothing to stop the Unionists and the SDLP, who have run and won on a program of moderation, from getting together.

Yet, in the two months since the election, the two parties' leaders have not even met for formal discussions. Mr. Heath's identification of the main issue may be fundamentally right, but it is only one of the issues that weigh on the leaders.

Each of the two parties is under intense pressure from the extremists. Each answers to a constituency that is still bitterly distrustful of the other. Neither of the two leaderships feels secure enough to make any quick compromise on the issues that divide them.

And the continuing bombs and violence may make the two communities ever more desperate for peace, but the tangible result is to make them more intransigent with each other.

Of the two, it is probably the Protestant Unionist leadership that is currently the more insecure. The SDLP was solidly

backed by the Catholic voters. Brian Faulkner, on the other hand, got only about half of the Protestant votes for his Unionist. He lost the rest to the more extreme followers of William Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley.

There are, of course, pressures on both groups to come to an agreement. The British and Irish governments are working almost in tandem for a compromise. The people have voted for peace, even if they themselves do not know whether they can accept the retreats necessary to bring it about. As for the moderate leaders, they realize that they have little future if the extremists win out.

Arabs on Strike At Marseilles to Protest Racism

MARSEILLES, Sept. 3 (AP).—Some 30,000 Arab workers stayed off their jobs today in the Marseilles area to protest what a handbill called "the racist wave" directed against them.

Official sources said the 30,000 strikers, who said they would return to their jobs tomorrow, represented about 60 percent of the North African work force in the area.

The walkout followed a week in which a Marseilles bus driver was killed by a damaged Arab car, and seven Arabs were killed throughout France by unknown assailants.

A leftist group called the Arab Workers Movement, which organized the strike, said in a statement: "After the series of racist attacks which took the lives of several Arabs and in the face of the mysterious campaign carried out by the racist press, the Arab workers denounce the criminal acts of the racists who are seeking to isolate them from the French population and divide French and immigrant workers."

Causescu in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived today from Havana for a 48-hour official visit to Costa Rica. Mr. Ceausescu is on an eight-nation Latin American tour.

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Hans Lenzlinger in his Zurich office.

How to Escape From Behind the Iron Curtain

By Joe Alex Morris

ZURICH, Sept. 3.—Hans Lenzlinger is a most unusual businessman, even for a Swiss.

His company, Aranco A.G. (no connection with the oil company), operates from a mini-fortress at 118 Ackerstrasse in this commercial center of Switzerland. Electronic devices guard the property, and four huge German mastiffs plus a cheetah guard the businessman himself.

A loaded pistol lies on his desk. A submachine gun leans against a wall, which is covered with wild-game trophies.

"The business is a dangerous one. The risk is considerably higher than elsewhere," he concedes.

\$10,000 a Head

Mr. Lenzlinger is a trafficker in human flesh. For a price—it ranges out to \$10,000 a head, he says—he will bring relatives and loved ones out from behind the Iron Curtain.

He is one of perhaps a dozen shadow figures in West Berlin, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria who make money out of human misery. Mr. Lenzlinger has the reputation of being the most spectacular, the most ingenious. He is certainly the most colorful of the lot.

But this lucrative business is now in trouble. The winds of détente are sweeping across Europe, and Mr. Lenzlinger and his cohorts are coming under increasing pressure.

"I'm going abroad, where the battle for freedom is more appreciated," the 45-year-old businessman declared. "The pressures were not so great—the business is really getting interesting only now—I would go on."

"It used to be that freedom was a sacred idea here, but this has changed since Switzerland recognized East Germany. Now it's a perfect police state."

Mr. Lenzlinger got into the escape business in February, 1972, after seeing how easy it was. He had helped a Swiss friend living in West Berlin get his girl friend through the border in an old Mercedes rebuilt with a secret compartment in which to hide her.

Claims 2 Failures

Since then, by his count, he has brought more than 170 people across, mostly East Germans but also persons from the Soviet Union and all the other socialist states. He claims that only two failures blot his record, and neither was his fault: One man was so ruffled he signed his real name instead of that on his falsified passport, and in another, a youth was caught trying to take money out.

Against that, he has scored some spectacular successes. He brought 14 East Germans out in a tiny diving boat across the Neudorfersee between Austria and Hungary.

The boat was so small that only two at a time could fit in, and only one trip could be made each night. To foil the Hungarian border guards, he had an accomplice walk a dachshund in heat along the edge of the forbidden entry zone.

"The Hungarian police dogs went crazy," he recounted. They could smell only the bitch in heat, not the refugees hidden along the banks.

Elaborate Arrangements

Sometimes his arrangements were elaborate. In one case, he needed a big car because his customer, the crippled wife of an East German doctor already in the West, could not be squeezed into a tiny compartment. This meant an American car, and to justify its use, he arranged to buy a horse in Czechoslovakia.

The radio loudspeakers in the rear of the car were changed to air inlets, and the woman, plus the horse in a carrier, all came through safely.

Swiss Mastermind Bares Details As He Winds Down His Business

Mr. Lenzlinger has also used a phony car-haul routine in which a repair wagon was equipped with a secret hiding place. In each case, a Western car was sent ahead to "break down" in East Germany, and it was duly hauled out, along with the escapee.

His biggest single haul was 17 East Germans who came out with false papers, along with genuine Western tourists in a chartered bus which, of course, belonged to Mr. Lenzlinger.

Mr. Lenzlinger gets indignant over the mounting opposition to his business. Among others, he has brought out 27 doctors, which in view of the shortage of medical men in Western Europe, he feels should be viewed as a great service.

"Would they be happier if I brought out criminals?" he asked. But he is more angry with people who abuse the transit routes between West Berlin and West Germany. Under the agreement between the two German states, East German border guards make only cursory checks on inbound travelers, and the Communists have recently been putting pressure on Bonn to clamp down.

Mr. Lenzlinger swears he wouldn't touch the transit routes. "This is very dangerous. I wouldn't risk it."

The West Germans have turned on him. Mr. Lenzlinger claims he recently wrote Chancellor Willy Brandt, complaining that thanks to "pressure from your office," people wanting to escape from the East will have to abandon hope.

"Is that really the goal of your policy?" he wrote Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Lenzlinger is the son of a Zurich architect. He got into the escape business after working as an automobile salesman, an importer of exotic animals and in Oriental imports. Until recently, he suffered no harassment from the authorities here, but he was once briefly jailed on procuring charges in connection with a massage salon operated by his ex-wife.

"I only helped her with the administration. I'm not the type for such business," he said. But he cites it as an example of official harassment: "There are a dozen other such establishments operating here without any trouble from the police."

His other scrape with the law was more characteristic. Last June, one of his men was arrested in Prague while traveling in a car with a secret compartment.

Inside Job

Mr. Lenzlinger came to the conclusion that it was an inside job, and suspicion fell on three men in his organization who employ 16 operatives who travel East. He tied one in a refuse cart and deposited him at the main entrance to the Swiss federal parliament, hearing a large sign reading, "This is an East-ern spy."

Mr. Lenzlinger was arrested—"My thanks for delivering three spies." None of the three "spies" were held for long.

He employed similar tactics the only time someone reneged on a contract. This case involved a Swiss arms dealer from Adelswil, who asked him to bring out his

girl friend despite the fact that he was married and had three children at home.

Mr. Lenzlinger got her out, then the man refused to pay up. So he and several co-workers went to Adelswil and plastered the small town with posters describing the whole case for the benefit of the local citizenry.

Mr. Lenzlinger has been so successful that he was approached by East German agents who offered him a deal. Give them the names of persons planning to flee, they said, and they would in return guarantee safe passage of a certain number. He turned them down.

No New Jobs

Now, he is slowly winding down the business. He has 35 to 40 more jobs, he says, but he is taking on no more new ones.

The last will be a spectacular: He plans to deliver a colonel of the East German security service in full uniform direct to Willy Brandt's doorstep.

The man involved is currently in hiding in East Berlin. Mr. Lenzlinger claims he has already arranged for two secret operations on him, complete with West Berlin doctors and medicines.

The colonel will be carrying with him numerous secret documents of great value, Mr. Lenzlinger said. When he arrives, a helicopter will take him to Bonn, where he will be landed on the roof of a government ministry.

"Willy Brandt can sit across from an East German colonel. It will be interesting to see how he reacts."

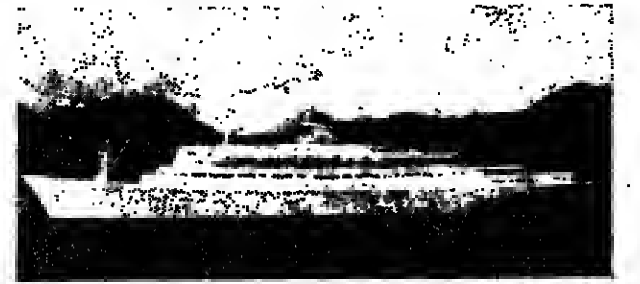
Then Mr. Lenzlinger plans to head south, to an unnamed country where the government has a "similar" job waiting for him.

"I've had it here," he said. "Many Swiss are like me, they're getting out. To places like South Africa."

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Norway's Non-Socialists Get Edge in Last Pre-Election Poll

OSLO, Sept. 3 (AP)—A non-socialist victory in Norwegian general elections next Sunday and Monday was forecast today in the last public opinion poll before election day.

The poll gave the combined socialists a total of 48.4 percent of the votes, with 40.1 percent for ex-Premier Trygve Bratteli's labor (Social Democratic) party and 7.8 percent for the left-wing Socialist Election Alliance, which includes the Socialist People's party and the diminutive Norwegian Communist party.

The non-socialists, split into six major groups, totaled 50.7 percent of the vote, while splinter parties were given a total of nine-tenths of 1 percent.

The Conservative party remained the biggest non-socialist group, with 16.6 percent of the vote, followed by the center (Agrarian) party with 11.2 percent, the Christian People's party with 10.6, the new "Anders Lange's party for substantial reduction of taxes, tolls and public intervention" with 4.6 percent, the Liberal party with 3.9 percent, and the New People's party—an offshoot from the Liberals—3.5 percent.

Sees Labor Falling

The poll forecast that labor will again fail to win a clear-out majority in the Storting (national assembly), which it dominated for nearly 30 years until 1963, and that a government will have to be some kind of coalition.

Labor has made it clear that it will not share government responsibility with the left-wing socialists, but may still rely on them for parliamentary support if Mr. Bratteli becomes the new premier.

On the non-socialist side, the three parties represented in Premier Lars Korvald's ruling "mini-coalition," totaled 25.7 percent in the last Gallup poll. The

"mini-coalition" consists of Mr. Korvald's own Christian People's party, the centrists and the Liberals.

Prospects for a united non-socialist coalition which could, in theory, form a government with a parliamentary majority, continued to appear remote after a recent election campaign statement, which all but excluded cooperation among the "mini-coalition," the Conservatives and the New People's party because of differing views on Norway's future relations with the Common Market.

In a September, 1972, referendum, 53 percent of Norwegians voted against joining the Common Market.

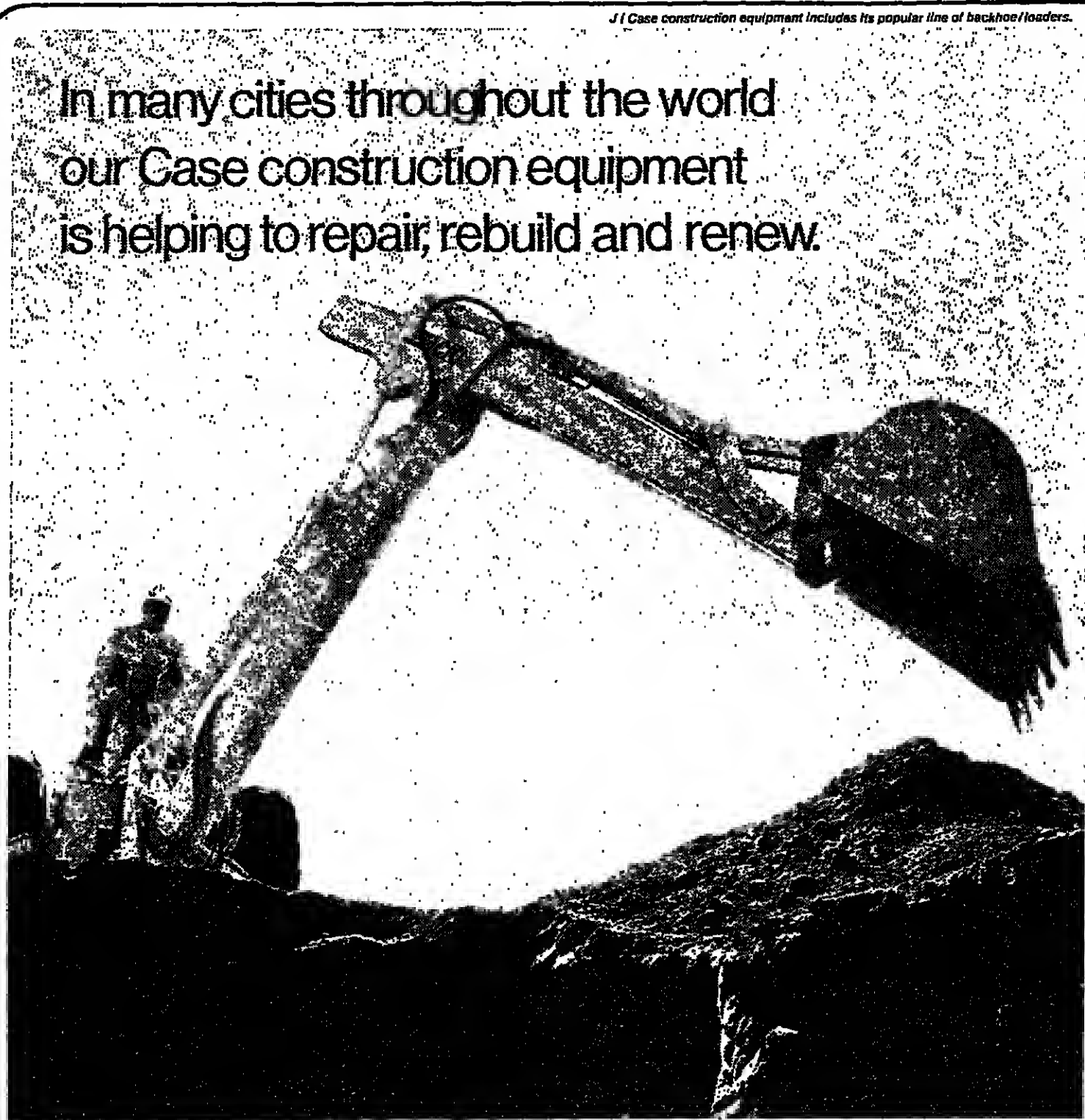
Schools Closed In Sudan After Student Unrest

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 3 (AP)—Light tanks and riot police patrolled Khartoum streets today and all schools were closed throughout Sudan following student unrest that left one soldier and one student dead.

The government announced that student political organizations, including the Communists and the Muslim Brotherhood, had been dissolved for inciting students against the government.

The government said that the soldier who died was killed by stones during a student demonstration last Wednesday, and the student who died was killed during an anti-government demonstration.

The police had broken up all demonstrations, using tear gas and batons, it said. All the injured—no figure was given—had left hospitals after treatment for "minor injuries," the government added.



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Not Aligned With What?

The gathering of some 75 "nonaligned" nations in Algiers tomorrow represents a very real global problem, assembled under an assumed name. There was a time when Tito, Nehru and the rest could claim that their unity arose from their refusal to rally around either the Soviet hammer and sickle or the American stars and stripes, that theirs was the cohesiveness of a third force. That most of their associates belonged to the Third World—the non-industrial world that was taking shape in the shadow of the rivalries between the Communist and capitalist worlds—might then seem purely coincidental.

The era of massive cleavage between the super-powers has not yet ended, and each still seeks friends, if not clients, in the Third World. But new ties are being wrought among the great powers, and new divergences have become apparent among the peoples of the Third World. What, for example, in the context of the Bandung conference, has the fight between Israel and the Arabs to do with nonalignment? Yet that is the primary interest of Algeria, the host country.

For all the differences in natural wealth among the 75 meeting in Algiers, the most important common ground that they have is expressed in one of the conference banners: "Poor of the World, Unite!" What the whole world must somehow resolve lies

in the discrepancy in wealth between the advanced capitalist and Communist countries and the Third World. And this must be done without exploitation by the rich—but also with a sense of reality on the part of the poor.

For there is a difference between the kind of development that can raise the living standards of diverse peoples and enable them to live in peace and dignity, and the kind that encourages national rivalries among the developing states, and leads them to repeat the follies of those who preceded them into the industrial age.

The danger in Algiers lies in the possibility—even the probability—that the countries meeting there will disperse their energies in debating political issues that do not go to the core of their common need, rather than in concentrating on practical policies that do. This has been the anticlimax of African "unity," as well as, to only a slightly lesser extent, of the United Nations. The world's interdependence has been growing, while the agencies through which it seeks to express that interdependence, whether continental or global, ideological or economic, have been increasingly weakened by divisive self-interest. The "nonaligned" have an opportunity to rise above this trend. There seems little advance evidence, however, that they will meet the occasion.

Alliance Against Dissent

Traditionally, the Soviet press has always emphasized the negative in the image of this country presented to its readers. For the editors and writers of Pravda and Izvestia, the usual subjects of interest here have been unemployment, crime, rising prices and the like. By the customary criteria of Soviet media, therefore, the Watergate scandal should be an inexhaustible reservoir of material for depicting the United States as a land of virtually infinite corruption and oppression.

Yet, contrary to all past Soviet journalistic precedents, Watergate has been almost a non-event in the Soviet press. It has been covered almost as gingerly and as scantily as if it were a major Kremlin scandal. Evidently, the master of all Soviet media, Communist party General Secretary Brezhnev, has given strict orders that President Nixon's image in Soviet minds is not to be sullied by normal reportage of the Watergate sewage. Now Mr. Nixon has shown his gratitude by what can only be considered a reciprocal gesture.

The possibility of this gesture arose from the events last week which struck heavy blows at the Kremlin's reputation here. The

American people have learned about Alexander Solzhenitsyn's fears that he will be murdered by the Soviet secret police, about the efforts of Soviet authorities to bully academician Andrei Sakharov into servile silence, and about the judicial farce that was the Moscow frameup trial of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin. Numerous Americans are appalled at Kremlin efforts to snuff out the tiny spark of liberty that still flickers feebly in the Soviet Union. They wonder when and how the United States will signal its displeasure at Mr. Brezhnev's supersonic flight back to Stalinism. These expectations have a reasonable basis in the importance Henry Kissinger recently said should be attached to public opinion in the making of foreign policy.

But Mr. Nixon had other ideas last week. As it ended, the administration announced that Treasury Secretary Shultz will soon lead a high-level delegation to Moscow to renew discussions on expanding Soviet-American trade. Soviet repression apparently disturbs the White House as little as Watergate bothers the Kremlin. The world now sees a de facto Nixon-Brezhnev alliance against dissent in each other's country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West Berlin Insurance

A team of American diplomats crossed the wall into East Berlin last week to discuss technical arrangements for a United States embassy in the so-called German Democratic Republic. Diplomatic talks will begin in Washington this month, with formal relations due to be established after the admission of both East and West Germany to United Nations membership this fall.

Now that West Germany has concluded a basic treaty that accords factual recognition to the G.D.R., there is no reason why the United States should delay opening relations with the East German Communist regime—with one proviso: Either as part of the agreement to exchange ambassadors or in an accompanying protocol, the East Germans should acknowledge their acceptance of the four-power agreement on Berlin, with its safeguards for West Berlin's future in freedom.

There is no valid reason why East Germany should balk at including a Berlin clause; there are good reasons—including a recent revival of East German threats to impede traffic between West Berlin and West Germany in violation of the four-power pact—why Washington should insist on it. Such a stand would strengthen the Bonn government's hand in demanding Berlin clauses

in the recognition treaties it is endeavoring to conclude with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. These talks have all become snagged by Chancellor Brandt's prudent reserve about further improving relations with the East until the Berlin question is resolved.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has just further properly underlined the importance of the West Berlin issue, which he has now labeled the "test bed" for day-to-day coexistence. His action in postponing a trip to Prague to sign a treaty establishing diplomatic relations is directly the result of Czechoslovakia's refusal to allow West Germany to represent Berlin. Mr. Brandt's declaration "We are not going to be made fools of" on this issue is one which all Western leaders must support.

The Communist regimes of Eastern Europe will no doubt remain uncomfortable for many years at the prospect of a free and flourishing West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany. All the more reason for getting them formally committed to provisions, already accepted by the Soviet Union, that are designed to insure West Berlin's survival and its vital links with West Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow's Message to the Press

The trial against Soviet dissidents Yakir and Krassin received notably little publicity in the Soviet mass media. It was also closed to members of the Western press. But the Tass report on the trial, issued for foreign consumption, contains an unequivocal warning to Western newsmen to avoid contacts with Soviet opposition figures. The alleged confessions by Yakir and Krassin that they

received anti-Soviet propaganda material from Western correspondents constitute a clear message. This also indicates growing concern by Kremlin leaders that the détente which they themselves are propagating so loudly and insistently may also embrace the area of human contacts, which would result in the Soviet public's becoming better informed about conditions at home and abroad.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

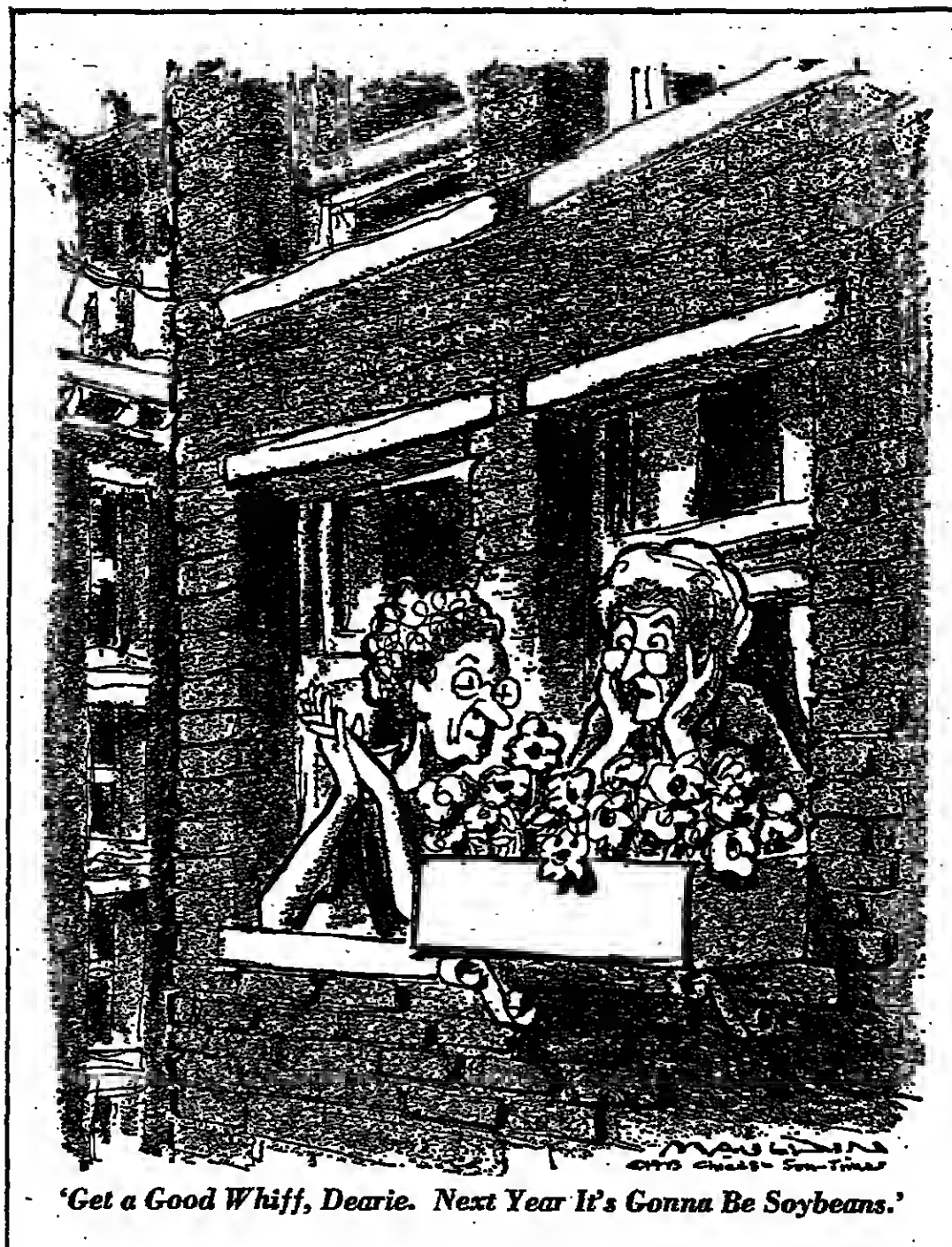
September 4, 1898

PARIS—At the present moment, when the Tsar's proposal for a conference to consider the question of reducing armaments and inaugurating an era of peace is attracting universal attention, an analysis of the position of Great Britain and her rivals is now without interest. In any question of the limitation of armaments it would probably be in the direction of the navy in the case of Great Britain.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—With the partial restoration of communications with the stricken areas of Japan, the disaster suffered in the earthquake which destroyed Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities, now assumes incredible proportions. The latest estimate of the dead alone is now 350,000, and the damage to property is so serious as to cripple Japan financially for years to come.



The Work Ethic, the Leisure Ethic

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Aristotle, who knew his ethics, held labor in contempt: "All paid employments," he wrote, "absorb and degrade the mind."

The ancient Greeks, who left labor to slaves and believed that a "good" man lived a life of leisurely contemplation, would agree with the modern philosophy of Greening-of-America Charles Reich, who holds: "No person with a strongly developed aesthetic sense, a love of nature, a passion for music, a desire for reflection, or a strongly marked independence could possibly be happy in a factory or white collar job."

Then what is all this about a "work ethic"? Where did the idea come from that labor is good and sloth is bad? Max Weber, the German sociologist who first used the word "charisma" in reference to political candidates, came up with a controversial thesis in 1904, under the title "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism."

Weber pointed out that money-making was despised, and money-lending was considered as fit only for Shakespearean Shylocks, until well into the Middle Ages. Then, along with the Protestant Reformation, came the doctrine of "vocation," which held that every man could serve God through his calling, or work. John Calvin went further, Luther one better: He taught his followers that success in business was evidence that God was smiling on a man's efforts, and that the hard work, diligence and abstemiousness which led to the accumulation of wealth led also to the gates of heaven.

The spirit of capitalism was thus conceived, and the Calvinist Puritans brought that spirit of industry and grim purpose with them to the New World. With noses and shoulders to the grindstones and wheels, the people who believed that loafing was sinful and hard work was virtuous proceeded to build a good life and a great nation. The criticism of the Protestant ethic began by Weber 70 years ago is now being echoed by people who want no part of what they consider the business world's rat-race. Its defense has been taken up by labor leaders and other conservatives, including President Nixon. "Keep Religion out of it," the President told a writer who labeled it the "Protestant ethic" for a Labor Day address in 1970. "Let's just call it the work ethic."

Since directly opposing the work ethic would be like attacking motherhood, those who dispute its values proceed with circumspection. But Aristotle, Weber and Reich have their fol-

lowers, who could help the debate by speaking out.

The believers in what could fairly be called a "leisure ethic" could—if they were willing to work at it—present a persuasive case. If the work ethic is so popular, why has the work week been shortening? Why is the three-day weekend so clearly on the horizon? Because some workers want more time to enjoy themselves, and other workers want more time to improve themselves.

No Grindstones

Why not, then, treat work as something that should be as easy and quickly ended as possible, so people could spend more time with their families, out at the beach, or pursuing their hobbies or studies? Life is short enough, the leisure ethic goes; some noses were made for flowers, others for news, but none for grindstones.

Hold on, the work ethic replies: That's not how to build character. If you do not have to work for anything, you wind up with nothing to value. Pride, self-respect, satisfaction in achievement—all that comes only to the person who earns his leisure and his comforts by the sweat of his brow or the liveliness of his mind. Not so, counters the leisure ethic, standing up for the right to recline. The two groups working 80-hour weeks today are the unemployed, migrant workers and the disgruntled corporate executives and their occupational bondage leads to physical and mental breakdowns, not the construction of character.

The clash between the good life and the easy life is timeless; it will never be finally resolved, even if our descendants, on the first Monday of the next millennium, are fated to celebrate Leisure Day by plunging into the only day's hard work of the year.

Perhaps we will squeeze work down to a few minutes of super-productive button-pushing each day, and thereby achieve what John Galsworthy calls "the elimination of toil." Not I hope not: The way to hold on to all that is good about the work ethic is to make work itself more satisfying.

This means the renewal of pride in craftsmanship, today a lost value, a chance for "second careers" after early retirement or refresher courses in the midst of work, the assumption by management of the responsibility to make jobs interesting and fulfilling, the dignifying of what is now dismissed as "housework," the "Hawthorne effect" that flows from a worker's understanding that he is part of an attempt to improve his life on the job.

Workers who resent dull, dehumanizing jobs have a saying: "If a job is not worth doing, it is not worth doing well." Believers in the work ethic have a job worth doing, and doing well: To apply imagination to the work experience itself, and by so doing to preserve and extend a new work ethic in the American character.

Getting About in Italy

By William F. Buckley Jr.

PORTO ERCOLE, Italy.—It is generally accepted as an act of divine retribution that plans for the reconstruction of the country should have come out of the universal chaos. It is no less a miracle that one can travel in a mere seven hours the 200 miles from the Isle of Capri to Porto Ercole. With changes in Naples and Rome. But the odyssey is eventful, instructive, and expensive, and one concludes not only that in Italy every other laborer is a baggage porter, but that the porters are the bedrock of the capitalist class.

There were three of us, with eight bags, and it cost us \$80 in tips. At that we were left feeling misanthropic, the genius of the Italian porter who sets out to rob you. You ask him how much for totting eight bags in his cart from one train to another leaving an hour a half later. "Seven dollars is the tariff," he will tell you. The final word pitched high, the Italians have learned the art of apologetic from the Greeks two thousand years ago. It is rather as if cracking open the safe in the bank, you turn to the manacled, gagged manager and say to him reproachfully: "Do you realize that after all the trouble I have taken you have only one hundred thousand in cash?"

Right of Way

The taxi driver at Naples was coaxed up to the quay where the hydrofoil disgorged the passengers after the 45-minute run from Capri. The native population separated from us as if we had the plague. Quite. As we drove off, the driver explained in an ebullient English—he had spent a month in Yonkers-New York as a drummer with a jazz band—that when he had been asked to come to shipside to pick up because the lady had a "gamba mala," which was the nearest we could come to Italian to describing my wife's twisted knee, he indicated "mala" in such a way as to suggest to the milling crowd that he was proceeding to pick up a lady with a diseased leg; and since the disease-du jour in Naples is cholera we found ourselves with the leper's right-of-way.

The driver rejoiced over his gentle duplicity, talking all the way, breaking to sudden stops every few blocks to wave at fellow drivers and friends, giving us a running narrative about the Germans during the war, when he was a boy of 14, and arriving at the station, all but embracing us goodbye.

Unfortunately it was the wrong station. Beck went the bags, after tipping prodigiously the three porters who took the bags off the taxi only to put them back onto the taxi after telling us the train left from the other station. The driver was enchanted at the prospect of another few minutes with us and prom-

Bernard Levin

From London:

...the TUC has an unrivaled opportunity to nail the blame for inflation, fairly or unfairly, on the government.

LONDON.—The season of annual political conferences has just opened: they are always at the same time of year, and it happens that my next four columns in this space coincide with their several deliberations. Yesterday the Trades Union Congress opened its get-together in the dreadful seaside town of Blackpool; two weeks later come the Liberals at Southport (estimated very near Blackpool but immeasurably nicer); two more weeks then pass, and it is the turn of the Labor party back to Blackpool; finally, after yet another two weeks, the ruling Conservative party gathers at—surprise, surprise—Blackpool. It seems worth considering the outlook for each of them in turn.

The TUC meets in a state of public disfavor probably unequalled in modern times, though—as we shall see—it is still rather less intense than would have been the case only a few months ago. The raging price inflation from which Britain suffers, and which the government seems powerless to halt, has been portrayed, partly by people's own feelings and partly by the very skillfully orchestrated line sung by the government, to be largely or even entirely the fault of the unions.

Unbridled wage claims, backed by strike action, are said to be pushing the economy over the edge, and unless something very extraordinary and unlikely happens, Britain is likely to have a long, cold winter with group after group of workers demanding higher pay to keep pace with higher prices—or, as those on the right would describe it, holding the country to ransom. The odium which the unions, or at any rate their leadership, have incurred has lessened a little lately; whereas not long ago even many union members (some polls suggested a majority) held that they were being led to destruction, now much more fire is

being directed by the public at the government.

This can only be because there has been a lull in strike action before the winter offensive, and prices have continued to rise measurably, and it is therefore not so easy to blame union wage-push.

Now in these circumstances, the TUC has an unrivaled opportunity to nail the blame for inflation, fairly or unfairly, on the government, to suggest serious and potentially effective remedies, and to offer their cooperation on reasonable terms.

Has it taken, does the TUC look as though it is going to take that opportunity? Alas, no; the TUC is implicitly determined to resist any fully justified demand for the single most conservative and reactionary national public body in Britain. Its only solution to inflation is rigid control of prices with no corresponding suggestion of similar control of wage increases; it demands subsidies to keep down food prices, so that the rich shall be helped as much as the poor; it insists that the Industrial Relations Act, the first weak try effort to regulate Britain's chaotic labor relations, be repealed altogether; it rejects fiercely the idea of legally binding contracts between employers and employees; it is, going this week, to insist on a huge expansion of nationalization (about the surest way to election defeat, as I have said by a future Labor government; and it will probably insist that a Labor government should also withdraw Britain entirely from the European Economic Community.

Why are the British trade unions, considered collectively (considered individually they are just like anybody else), so appalled in their desperate desire never to admit that the 20th century has been with them for some time? The reasons are largely historical, and partly due to the close identification of the organized trades union leadership with the Labor party. (The wealthy unions pay the Labor party's electoral and political expenses.) But whatever the reasons, they add up to a magnificent last chance. The TUC (the conferences are televised live and watched by millions) is going to the Trades Union Congress as publicly as possible, the last of a hidebound, out-of-date, abominably reactionary brake on everybody's progress. (Next year, a fraternal delegate comes from the American union organizations; sometimes, he must have to keep a very tight hold on himself to be even ordinarily polite at the idiosyncrasy around him, and above all at the total absence of any understanding by the British union leaders that economic prosperity derived from cooperation between employers and employees may make the bosses richer but makes the workers richer too.)

Inevitable?

Is it inevitable? Probably. Every year there are mutterings about a divorce between the industrial and political wings of the Labor movement, suggestions that the Labor party cannot do as publicly as possible, the last of a hidebound, out-of-date, abominably reactionary brake on everybody's progress. (Next year, a fraternal delegate comes from the American union organizations; sometimes, he must have to keep a very tight hold on himself to be even ordinarily polite at the idiosyncrasy around him, and above all at the total absence of any understanding by the British union leaders that economic prosperity derived from cooperation between employers and employees may make the bosses richer but makes the workers richer too.)

At this point, the train about to pull away, we anticipated, and just then the taxi driver re-materialized. He had forgotten to give us his card. "You feel free to write me any time," he said exuberantly, and we said thanks, we certainly would, as the door closed on us and we could see the porters cheerfully chatting with the train, beginning to move, they saw that we were looking at them, whereupon their expressions changed, as if Arturo Toscanini himself had trained them, into a harmonized dependency over the human condition which our misadventure had jolted them into reconsidering.

The by-line on the article on this page yesterday, "Midwest: No Place for an Optimist" contained a typographical error. The article was written by Edward R. F. Sheehan.

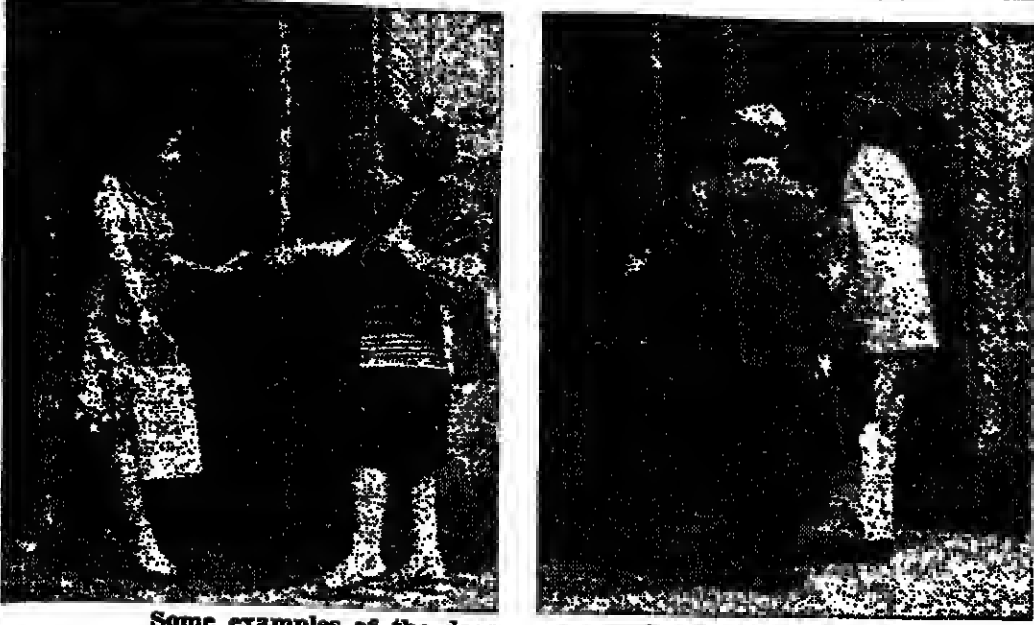
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Some examples of the door ceremony in New York City.

Doors: No Open and Shut Matter

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—Getting through the door—again and again.

Enter sociology, Prof. Laurel R. Walum of the Ohio State University who delivered a paper in New York to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association on "The Door Ceremony."

When man and woman approach a door, what happens? It steps slightly aside, stops and waits," Prof. Walum reports. "He positions himself, twists his body, pulls open the door and holds it while she enters. She is safely across the threshold, he enters behind her."

Without rehearsal, the social order is preserved. Two people who might have fought to the death defending their right to be at (or second) have negotiated one of life's major challenges in a non-violent manner.

Prof. Walum complained that a stylized ritual—impregnated with sexual, patriarchal and hierarchical overtones—puts men and women in their places. The door "communicates his indifference by actively meeting the



Prof. Laurel R. Walum...an expert on doors.

challenge of the door and overcoming it," stereotypically displaying "the male virtues of physical strength, mechanical ability, worldliness, self-confidence and efficacy." Women meanwhile demonstrate frailty, ineptitude and a need for protection.

Students in her "Sociology of Women" course (one-third of the students were men) kept journals

to record their changing sense of identity, and Prof. Walum discovered so many entries about what happens at doors that she began to concentrate on the confrontations.

"Opening the door is a political act, and women and men who want to alter society should be aware of what they are doing in everyday life which runs counter to their goals and values. If the goal is equality between the sexes, we change things in a daily way and not just by giving a speech about women's rights. If we don't go through the door-opening ceremony we will reach a stage where people don't know what to do. New values will emerge."

Women must not affirm their desire for equality and then demand to be "treated like a lady" at the threshold, Prof. Walum insisted, noting: "The more they try to have their cake and eat it too, the crumlier the cake gets."

She warned that revolving doors pose special problems for the man who does not know whether to go first and ease the strain or come a deferential second and let the woman push the door. When people are en-



cumbered by groceries, the unembarrassed person, male or female—should hold the door.

Experiments

To see what happens when the ceremony crumbles, Prof. Walum set students to norm-violation experiments in the city of Columbus (Prof. Walum noted that people there still open doors for strangers, and the experiments might be hard to duplicate in New York City.) Women rushed to open doors for men, men pushed ahead of women. Result: confusion of the sexes, breakdown of behavior standards, sweet anarchy heralding what the professor calls "the humanitarian perspective."

Like a good social scientist, Prof. Walum categorized the varieties of door behavior.

● The confused. "Many persons, confronted for the first time with a ceremonial profanation (i.e. violated norms), are uncertain what to do about it." This can lead to prolonged agonies of embarrassment. As one student wrote: "It was like neither of us knew what to do."

● The tester. Hesitant, the man tries to determine if the woman believes in women's liberation and then proceeds or waits.

● The humanitarian. She or he holds the door for anyone who needs help.

● The defender. This conservative sees change and abhors it.

● The rebel. Vice versa.

"I've been able to stratify my department in terms of where power really rests, in terms of who opens doors," Prof. Walum said. The ceremony represents a nonobtrusive measure of authority, and I think it would be true in any organization. The hand that holds the doorknob rules the world. It's a sign of power and authority, not prestige or status."

Prof. Walum looks forward to a society in which doors will no longer be obstacles to equality but invitations to efficacy and joy.

"I'm pretty clear in my head about what a door means," she said. "I was confused in the past. My strategy now is to avoid confrontation by speeding up getting to the door first. Some men end up bumping into me or make a display of saying 'I'm a liberated woman.' Getting through doors is not easy right now."

By Oleg Kerensky

EDINBURGH (NYT)—Enthusiastic reports about the work of Hungarian choreographer László Seregi have been reaching Britain for some time, so two of his productions staged last week by the Hungarian State Ballet at the Edinburgh Festival were awaited with particularly high expectations.

"The Miraculous Mandarin," his setting of the well-known Bartok music and its peculiar Lengyel scenario, did not disappoint. Indeed it is probably the most theatrical and convincing of all the many stagings of this work, including the one brought to Edinburgh by these very Hungarians 10 years ago. As soon as the curtain went up, the décor by Gabor Forray immediately created an atmosphere and arrested attention: A series of flashing colored lights positioned around the stage came on in quick succession, followed by roving spotlights, revealing three thugs playing darts in the middle of a seamy apartment, with the prostitute eventually emerging from behind the darts board. Vera Szumrak, as the girl, had a nice line in Zoltan Zsuzsanna's seductive and cleverly differentiated her reactions to the three men she lures into the trap.

Sudden Appearance

For example, she first tried to shut the door in the face of the attractive and innocent-looking young student, played and danced by Sándor Erdélyi with such charm and gentleness that it was not surprising she felt remorse. The sudden appearance of the Mandarin at the back of the stage, with him remaining absolutely still for a very long time, was impressive and mysterious and the various attempts to kill him were theatrically and excitingly done.

Nothing can overcome the silliness of the scenario, which tries to suggest some psychological depth which is really lacking. Why does the Mandarin turn up in this cheap drive, why is he so lusty, and why does he die only after the girl has given herself to him? Seregi is no more successful than his predecessors in making this story seem worthwhile, but he is much better than most of them at holding our

FESTIVAL:

Hungarian Ballet at Edinburgh

attention while it is enacted and in making the action interlock with the music. Most choreographers staging this work give the impression that they are satisfied with unalloyed music. Seregi has made the music seem an inevitable accompaniment to the action.

Less Successful

Unfortunately, his "Spartacus," the only other ballet given as part of this year's Edinburgh Festival, was less successful, partly because of Seregi's loyalty to the music. Khachaturian's long score is lush and Hollywood and is also full of repeated themes. Seregi has evidently felt it necessary to re-introduce characters and events whenever their themes are played, so that his complex scenario is full of flashbacks, looks-forward and visions. The ballet begins as it ends, with Spartacus on a crucifix, and the prologue consists of him remembering various events which are shown more fully later and which cannot be recognized by the audience until then. In one scene, Crassus remembers the gladiatorial fights which happened earlier, in another Spartacus sees a vision of his beloved Pavia when a cabaret dance is entertaining Crassus. And so on.

Seregi made this "Spartacus" in 1968, at the same time as Grigorovich made his celebrated version for the Bolshoi. Grigorovich's scenario is more effective with stronger characterization for the principals and with a powerful ending showing Crassus victorious but faced with doubts about the future. Seregi's ending is a long solo for Pavia, which is touching enough when danced by the expressive Lilla Farlay, but still does not make a proper finale. Seregi's marching troops are more pedestrian and less balletic than Grigorovich's, and the army staged to entertain Crassus is too much like an old-fashioned folies. But this was Seregi's first full-length work and it certainly contains enough good things to whet the appetite for his others. The fights are very effective, especially when the African gladiator is slaved in the back of the set as he is climbing a wall to attack Crassus and Spartacus has to pull the spear out of his back and release him from the wall and his agony.

If there is too much emphasis

on cruelty and violence for squeamish Western palates, the successful rebellion, followed by its inevitable repression, must have particular poignancy for the company's regular audiences.

Despite the difficulties of transferring what is obviously a big spectacular production from the larger Budapest stage, the ensemble dances were well managed at the King's Theatre, which again showed—despite all the fashionable demand for a new opera house in Edinburgh—that it is still perfectly capable of providing an effective home for both opera and ballet. Of the two interpreters of Spartacus, Viktor Roma was the more glamorous and Ferenc Havas the more credibly heroic. Adel Oroz was a rather hard and unemotional Pavia, making little of the final solo, and Imre Doss, who played Crassus at each performance, did little but look proud or petulant and dance a couple of competent variations. The standard of dancing throughout was perfectly acceptable without being remarkable, which is, I suppose, what one should have expected. The music, on the other hand, was significantly better played than is usual at ballet performances and fully justified the trouble and expense of transporting the whole Hungarian orchestra.

American College In Paris Accredited

PARIS, Sept. 3 (NYT)—The American College in Paris has become the first American college to be accredited outside the United States and Mexico by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the college announced yesterday.

The student body of the American College in Paris numbers 325 and is 85 percent American. The American students come from some 30 different countries, as well as the United States. In 1972, non-Americans from 25 different countries were in attendance.

The college offers three years of instruction, including basic preparation for dentistry, medicine and veterinary science, then transfers students to the United States to complete their degrees.

WAVERLEY ROOT: The Supermarket of the Swamps

ABOUT halfway up the hill which rises behind the buildings of my Vermont farm, there is a sort of terrace where the mud flattened out briefly, providing a shelf to accommodate small marsh which was one of the most beautiful spots on a relatively beautiful place. The red-winged blackbirds which nested in its center were surrounded in spring by a splendor of bright yellow primroses and pale blue iris, and all around by a screen of those herringbone rushes whose central spikes bear near their tops at look like long cuffs of velvet, they are actually tightly packed masses of tiny reeds.

This had been a familiar plant

from childhood and I knew it by a familiar name: bulrush. I have just learned, on the indisputable authority of a number of the best dictionaries and encyclopedias, that this plant (*Typha latifolia*) is not called a bulrush in America, which must rule New England out of the United States. Everybody I knew in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont called it the bulrush. Perhaps New Englanders borrowed the name from Old Englanders and hung onto it despite the idiosyncrasy of the rest of the country, which took to calling it the cattail, for the dictionaries admit that the British do call *Typha latifolia* the bulrush.

Proper Americans, I am informed, should only say bulrush

when they mean *Scirpus lacustris*, a plant to which I have never been introduced. My belated presentation to the authentic bulrush has also wrecked a Biblical image cherished since childhood: Moses was not found among the bulrushes, at least not among *Typha latifolia* nor *Scirpus lacustris* either, but among *Cyperus papyrus*.

Other Names

The cattail, whose name, of course, comes from that decorative brown brush on its central stalk, is also referred to as the cattail flag, the reed mace, the club rush, and, by a delicate nuance, the cat's tail, though this last risks causing confusion with a number of grasses, like timothy, also known as cat's tails (the

plural preferred by the dictionaries). Cattail millet has nothing to do with the cattail, but is a term applied either to pearl millet, from a plant which looks something like the cattail, or foxtail millet, from a plant which doesn't.

Whatever its name, the cattail is supremely edible, though even country dwellers seldom realize it. In the Pacific Northwest, however, its tender young shoots are often eaten as boiled greens, while in France, where it is called *masseotte*, both shoots and leaves are used in salads, and the fleshy, starchy roots are also served occasionally as a vegetable, but only by those living where they can gather their own, for the cattail does not reach the markets.

These are timid uses indeed of a plant prepared to be much more versatile. "For the number of different kinds of food it produces," wrote that knowledgeable authority on wild foods, Euell Gibbons, "there is no plant, wild or domesticated, which tops the common cattail." He called it "the supermarket of the swamps," for almost all its constituent parts are edible, but not at the same times, so you can feed on one product or another practically all year round if you take advantage of the fact that some segments of the cattail lend themselves to preserving, freezing or pickling.

Young Shoots

The young shoots of the spring can be eaten either raw or cooked; they are called "Cossack asparagus," Gibbons reports, for Russians are supposed to dote on those which grow along the Don. The green bloom spikes of May or June, cooked and dipped in melted butter, can be eaten very much like asparagus, as finger food, but resemble sweet corn in that the core is inedible, so you are left with a pencil-thick "ooh" on your plate.

As cattails do not all bloom at the same time, Gibbons reports, there is a season of six weeks or more during which these spikes are at their best, before the yellow pollen begins to show. When the pollen develops, it is edible too. It is as fine as flour and can be used like it; Gibbons suggests replacing half of the amount of wheat flour you would ordinarily put in pancakes or muffins with cattail pollen, giving them an appetizing golden color and improving their flavor. A somewhat more orthodox type of flour can be made from the roots. If you reach down into the water in which cattails are growing, you will feel, springing from the leading ends of the roots, the dormant sprouts meant to provide the following year's cattails, sometimes as much as eight inches long; break them off and you have a sweet vegetable which also makes excellent pickles. Finally, where sprouts and rootstock meet, there are sizable lumps of tender starchy matter, which, boiled and buttered, are reasonable substitutes for potatoes.

Greed and Gastronomy Since greed and gastronomy are so often real-life partners, it is difficult to begrudge oystermen an improvement in their standard of living, especially in the 8,700 acres of claires. They are the foot-deep French water ponds washed twice daily by the Atlantic which provide the final seasoning for the oysters, turning them in three or four months for a vulgar mollusk into green-tinted *spéciale* thanks to the diet of seaweed and plankton.

Watching men working in the claires with mud up to their hips, back on four months for the cost of oysters back to a level feasible for visiting Americans and others with only soft currency in their jeans.

From Japan to France

Bumper Crop of Lend-Lease Oysters

By Jonathan C. Randal

ARENNEVES, France (WFP)—East is East and West is at, but Kipling to the contrary, French oyster aficionados in the mysterious East to look for what promises to be bumper crop of the most delicious species of bivalve mollusks.

In a kind of gastronomic lend-lease the Japanese have come to aid of the French gastronomes threatened only three years with the disappearance of the mainstay of French oyster eating, known as the *portugaise*. A mysterious sickness had overtaken the oyster, imported about century ago from Portugal to Rennes and Oleron, an Atlantic west-coast, 80 percent French oyster.

Scientists are still trying to pinpoint the cause of the oyster decline. All they know for sure is that the illness started in the non-oyster beds to the north, got south with devastating effect and then for all intents and purposes wiped out the *portugaise* beds in the Basin of Arenneves south of Bordeaux.

And despite the temptation to

blame the death of the *portugaise* on pollution, neither scientists nor oyster growers have done so. Rather they tend to blame a kind of degeneration of the species. They note that the *portugaise* succumbed to the same malady in its native Portugal, that the aristocratic balcon or flat oyster of Brittany at no point has shown any sign of illness.

Oystermen not being sentimental, the demise of the *portugaise* has all but been forgotten thanks to the success of the Gigas species imported from Japan which this month makes its first commercial appearance in France.

Tons of Gigas spat were flown in by charter flights from Japan in 1971, 1972 and even this year and the spawning season, which occurs in mid-July normally, was most satisfactory in 1971, mediocre in 1972, but transcendently excellent this summer.

The result is that for the first time since 1968, wholesale and retail prices are not expected to climb this fall, although cynics expect that the Paris wholesalers and restaurateurs will find their way around the laws of supply and demand.

Indeed, Pierre Grolleau, president of the local Oystermen's

Federation, actually predicted a 10 to 20 percent drop in prices this year, a leveling off of prices for the next three years before the cost of oysters once again spirals upward along with everything else good to eat in this world.

No Bargain

With Paris restaurants near the Champs-Élysées charging 28 to 54 francs the dozen, the Gigas are no bargain, even if they cost only a third as much here. But in a country where even the much disputed official cost-of-living index admits to 8 percent annual inflation over the past five years, stabilization is an unwelcome windfall.

The reason for the relatively reasonable prices is simply that the Gigas is a monster of the oyster world. Used to the cold waters of Japan, the Gigas doesn't even bother to hibernate along the Gulf Stream-warmed French coast and thus gets in at least two extra months of growth.

And the Gigas, in any case, grows twice as fast as the *portugaise* or the *belon*, reaching a commercial size in two rather than four years.

Thus Mr. Grolleau's seemingly incredible willingness to hold back on price increases is basically dictated by his hope of eventually doubling the number of oysters sold from Marenne and Oleron.

Greed and Gastronomy

Since greed and gastronomy are so often real-life partners, it is difficult to begrudge oystermen an improvement in their standard of living, especially in the 8,700 acres of claires. They are the foot-deep French water ponds washed twice daily by the Atlantic which provide the final seasoning for the oysters, turning them in three or four months for a vulgar mollusk into green-tinted *spéciale* thanks to the diet of seaweed and plankton.

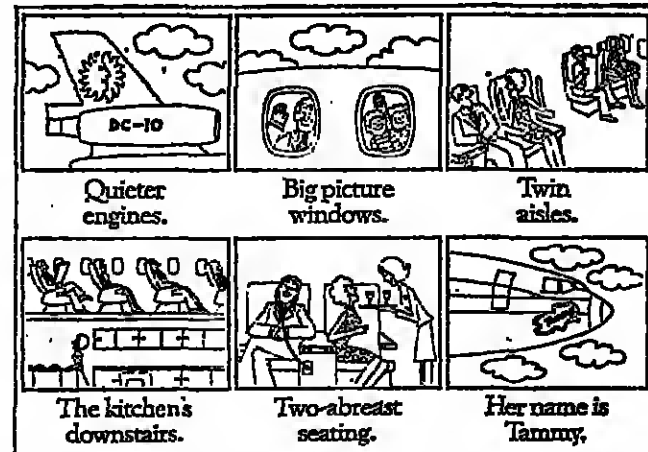
Watching men working in the claires with mud up to their hips, back on four months for the cost of oysters back to a level feasible for visiting Americans and others with only soft currency in their jeans.

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Starting 16 September, Tammy will be the first and only wide-bodied Douglas DC-10 from London to Miami. Nonstop. Daily.

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National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272; 102 Champs Elysées, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577); Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232 101); Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00187, (06-478-030) *Movies and stereo by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge. National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, UAAT, and cash.



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New York City Opera Is Closed By Striking Musicians' Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—

New York State Theater in coin Center stayed dark today. Third day of a musicians' strike which has shut down the New York City Opera. No settlement appeared to be in sight, an spokesman said.

The opera's general counsel, Rita Oppenheimer, said yesterday that there has been no contact between union and management negotiators since talks broke off Friday. The union's contract expired at midnight Friday as the strike began an hour

ago. The main issue, Mr. Oppenheimer said, is a provision for 11 days of "guaranteed" work for the opera's management

wants to eliminate from the new contract, the old agreement, the City Center Corp., which runs the opera, assured most of the 56 full-time union musicians the 11 weeks of work in addition to the regular opera season, rehearsal time and tours.

The musicians said that the management's demands amount to a one-third cut in their annual salaries.

Mr. Oppenheimer said that the reason for the drastic cut is that City Center has a deficit of more than \$2 million.

The musicians now receive a base pay of \$300 a week. They want a \$100 raise over the next three years—\$50 the first year and \$25 in each of the next two years.

(c) 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Industry Booms in Old EEC 'Six'

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Business is booming in all of the original six Common Market member states and corporate officials are confident that the vigorous economic expansion will continue.

This is the main conclusion of the EEC commission's latest quarterly report on the short-term business climate, published today.

The report, which covers the period from February to June, is compiled from monthly surveys of business leaders throughout the old EEC—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

The three new member states, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, are not included in the latest report but are expected to be brought into the next one.

Production prospects continue to be extremely good, the report says. More than 90 percent of businessmen predict that their production rate will be maintained or will speed up. Order books show a continued improvement.

Nearly all sectors contributed to the development of business activity, the report stated, and a capital goods sector was particularly buoyant.

German Orders Grow

BONN, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The flow of new orders for West German industry has not yet shown any significant downturn despite the government's stability program, according to the Economics Ministry's analysis of the latest statistics for July.

As new orders exceeded industrial turnover by 9 percent, notes continued to lengthen, although on a working day the inflow of orders in the month dropped 10 1/2 percent compared with June, this was only slightly more than the normal 11 for the time of year.

Compared with July last year, new orders rose 20 percent in animal terms and 13 1/2 percent after taking the effects of inflation into account.

Orders from abroad continued to arrive at an above-average rate, falling only 3 1/2 percent in July compared with June and rising by 55 percent compared with July, 1972.

In contrast, domestic orders declined at a somewhat higher average rate of 12 1/2 percent between June and July and only 10 percent higher than in July last year.

But the ministry suggested that figures were possibly still distorted by the high order

Rapid Expansion Seen Continuing

inflow at the beginning of May, prior to the formulation of the government's anti-inflation policy.

U.K. Capital Spending

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ).—Capital spending by Britain's manufacturing industry in the second quarter of 1973 was down 0.8 percent from the preceding quarter but up 2.8 percent from the year-earlier period, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

U.S. Government Economists See 'Soft-Landing' Slowdown

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).

Although government economists are as aware as their fellows in business, banking and the universities of the hazards of forecasting the business outlook this summer, in general they agree with what top officials are saying publicly—that the present boom will be terminated by a "soft landing" and not a recession.

This means that the rate of "real" growth in the economy, as measured by the gross national product, would drop over the next year and more to a rate of about 3 percent, with some quarters a little below and some perhaps a little above. At the peak of the boom the growth rate was 8 percent.

By contrast, an increasing number of private forecasters are now tentatively predicting a period of one or more quarters of no growth or even an actual decline.

These include, among others, Lionel D. Edie & Co., the economic research arm of Merrill Lynch, the big brokerage firm, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School economic model, and, in less quantitative terms, the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

'Mini-Recession' Seen

As one example, the latest Edie forecast projects negative growth in the final quarter of this year and negligible positive growth of 1.1 percent in the first quarter of next year, which would amount to at least a "mini-recession."

The August "survey" of Morgan Guaranty Trust cited the "extreme caution among economists when pressed for outlook predictions" and added:

"The consensus now seems to be that there is a 50-50 chance that the economy late this year or in 1974 will slide into a moderate recession."

One respected private forecast, that of Data Resources Inc., headed by Otto Eckstein, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Johnson, supports the government view of "soft landing," though its latest forecast is for a significantly reduced rate of growth next year, at 2.5 percent.

The official government line, predicting a "soft landing," has been frequently stated by Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, though without much detailed backup. Herman I. Liebling, a senior Treasury economist, recently spelled out some of the "strength" in the economy that "were absent in earlier episodes" when government fiscal and monetary restraint helped turn booms into recessions:

● An "ongoing capital goods boom,"—meaning business investment in plant and equipment. This positive factor was reinforced last week by the latest Conference Board report on capital investment appropriations by large manufacturing companies, which reached a record level in the second quarter.

The appropriations preclude actual investment spending.

● The fact that inventories have not been "overbuilt" and are not high in relation to sales.

● The continued strength in consumer spending, despite inflation, as indicated by the 3 percent increase in retail sales in July.

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 3, 1973	Price	Sept. 3, 1973	Price
Asahi Glass	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Canon Camera	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Dai Nip. Print.	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Fuji Photo	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Honda Motor	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Kenwood Corp.	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Sanwa Bank	264	Mitsui Bussan	223
Yamaha Motor	264	Mitsui Bussan	223

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT

BANCOFIN SA
24 878
Banque de Commerce et de Financement
24 878
Banque de Commerce et de Financement
24 878

Japan to Be Mediator at GATT Talks

Will Try to Reconcile EEC, U.S. Positions

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ).

Japan will propose at the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) compromise language on the question of the proper relationship between trade and monetary reform, a senior government official said today.

N. Amaya, director-general of the international economic affairs department of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), told a press briefing his country wishes to play the role of mediator between positions taken by the United States and the European Economic Community.

Mr. Amaya indicated that as the host country of the GATT ministerial conference to be held Sept. 12-14, Japan has a certain obligation to see that the talks are a success.

The MITI official said, however, that Japan does not intend to attempt to resolve a difference of opinion on language pertaining to preferences to be granted developing countries under new trade rules. A compromise in this area should be worked out between representatives of the so-called least developed countries and representatives of other developing nations, he said.

Statement Drafted

A "Tokyo Declaration," to be adopted at the meeting as the basis for a new round of international trade negotiations, has already been prepared in draft form by a GATT committee.

Although its contents have not been officially disclosed, it is understood that a certain portion of its wording—that centering on the link between trade and monetary matters, and that pertaining to developing country preferences—remains to be agreed upon.

A resolution of these problems and a generally successful outcome of the Tokyo talks is necessary to help renew confidence in the future development of the world economic order, Mr. Amaya said.

The Japanese believe confidence is deteriorating as a result of recurring monetary crises and as a result of the growth of protectionist trade practices in many countries or regions.

The trade-monetary dispute revolves around the United States and France. The United States has indicated that it needs assurances of progress in trade negotiations before it can come to grips with the restoration of convertibility of the dollar. Washington would like the Tokyo declaration to contain language compatible with this position.

France, with varying degrees of support from other European nations, has taken an opposite approach, suggesting that signs of dollar convertibility should be in hand before the EEC negotiates any trade concessions. The French would like the Tokyo declaration to reflect that attitude.

Although the Japanese cabinet adopted last week a statement of "basic policy" for the new round of trade negotiations, it did not contain anything on the trade-monetary link. Mr. Amaya indicated that the omission was deliberate so as not to weaken Japan's potential as a mediator.

He noted the absence of an official position, the Japanese attitude on the relationship between trade and monetary reform is fairly well known. The Tanaka administration believes that negotiations on the two topics should proceed on similar timetables, but in different forms—trade under the auspices of GATT and monetary reform under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

Sterling CDs Hit Record

LONDON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Outstanding issues of sterling-denominated certificates of deposit here increased \$11.9 billion in July to a record \$5.36 billion, the Bank of England said today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Council Floats \$30 Million Loan

The Lancashire City Council of Britain is floating \$30 million of eight-year notes on the international capital market. London Multinational Bank, the issue manager, reports. The notes will carry a coupon of 9 1/2 percent and will be sold at par. The issue, like those for the other U.K. local authorities which have tapped the international market, is being firmly underwritten by the managing banks. Redemptions at par in four equal installments beginning at the end of the fifth year mean the issue will have an average life of 6.5 years. On the basis of a stable initial demand, the amount of the issue was raised from the \$25 million that had been projected.

Japanese Reportedly Sign Iraq Pact

Four Japanese companies have signed a provisional agreement with the Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC) to extend a \$500-million loan in return for 100 million tons of oil and 30 million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Iraq, according to the Japanese business daily, Nihon Keizai. The agreement was signed Saturday by Kyushu Oil Co. and C. Itoh & Co., Toyo Menka Kaisha and Pacific Commercial.

Matsushita to Buy Spanish Unit

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has agreed to purchase an 80 percent interest in Anglo

Espanola de Electricidad de Spain from Lear Siegler Inc. of the United States. Matsushita officials decline to disclose the terms of the purchase, but say payment will be made shortly. The Spanish firm, capitalized at 70 million pesetas (about \$1.5 million), has a volume of \$10 million a year. It makes electric appliances such as monochrome televisions, radios, air conditioners and freezer compressors. Tokyo press reports say Matsushita plans to begin manufacturing color televisions for the Spanish market next year.

Philips' Proposes Stock Bonus

Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken plans to pay a 25 percent tax-free stock bonus. The move, which will be made to improve the structure of the shareholders' equity, requires the approval of a special stockholders' meeting, to be held Sept. 24. Officials at Philips note that "sales have increased from 6.3 billion guilders in 1953 to about 20 billion guilders in 1972. The total capital employed has been trebled at the end of 1972. It exceeded 23 billion guilders. During this period, the amount of borrowed capital increased considerably. In 1953 it was 49 percent and in 1972 amounted to 82 percent of the total capital employed. Although shareholder equity has almost doubled over these 19 years, it dropped to 38 percent of the total by 1972."

New Increase Seen for U.S. Discount Rate

Expert Also Predicts Tighter Credit Curbs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—Another increase in the Federal Reserve System's discount rate—presently 7 1/2 percent—is predicted by New York money market expert Henry Kaufman.

In his weekly comments on credit for Salomon Bros., Mr. Kaufman also forecast "a more significant tightening of credit reins" later in September, either in the form of another increase in reserve requirements or specific measures to slow expansion of the volume of certificates of deposit.

Either of the latter moves would be designed to reduce the ability of banks to make business loans.

Mr. Kaufman said that the Fed's policy of restraint has been essentially unchanged since late June, while the board has been trying to assess the impact of the policy on financial markets and economic activity.

"There is now enough evidence to support a move toward greater monetary restraint," he said. "The disinflationary process does not yet compare, in its impact on credit availability, with that of 1969-70."

(Disinflation is the loss of funds by financial institutions to other investments or other uses.)

Mr. Kaufman pointed out that savings and loan associations have increased their borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board by a record \$4.3 billion in the first seven months of this year.

The largest previous January-July increase was \$1.75 billion in 1969. The total amount of such advances to the institutions, although it tops the crunch period of 1970, is still only 5.5 percent of savings deposits, compared with 7.7 percent in 1970.

Thus, says Mr. Kaufman, "substantial further increases in advances should not be unexpected if savings inflows remain meager or worse."

Says Membership Unlikely to Rise

U.S. Expert Sees Trade Union Mergers

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).

John T. Dunlop, a member of the Nixon administration and an authority on industrial relations, forecasts that the next two decades will be a period of mergers for trade unions, especially the smaller ones.

In a paper released over the Labor Day weekend, Mr. Dunlop, who is director of the Cost of Living Council, also predicts increased strain between unions and what he calls "the intellectual left."

He anticipates that unions will have to make "strenuous efforts" to retain their membership at 25 percent, the present ratio, of a growing labor force.

He doubts that the recent wave of interest in the attitudes of younger rank and file industrial workers will lead to extensive changes in job design or to greater work-week flexibility.

"Most employees do not appear to be significantly interested," Mr. Dunlop asserts, and "the number of managements with

special interests and capacities in these areas is likely to remain limited."

The former Harvard dean says that "a good deal of the academic concern with this subject derives from an idealized view of the interests of workers."

Mr. Dunlop outlines his expectations of what will happen over the next 15 to 25 years in a paper he will deliver in London next week to the International Industrial Relations Association, of which he is president. He made the paper available in Washington.

Mr. Dunlop is an economist and an experienced mediator who takes an aggressive, non-ideological approach to problem solving. In his paper he derides "the intellectual left and their romanticized view of the ordinary worker and family."

"The hostility has scarcely ever been greater" between unions and "the intellectual left," he says, and relations are "likely to become even more strained and discordant than in the recent past."

Looking backward for perspective,

he finds that "except for the new unions in the 1930s, the mainstream of the American labor movement has always been suspicious of the intellectual left."

Mr. Dunlop anticipates "a more rapid consolidation and merger of national unions" in the next 15 to 25 years because of financial necessity or expansionist leadership, not "labor solidarity."

Mr. Dunlop also predicts that "trade union membership is unlikely to rise above its present 25 percent of the labor force." One reason, he states, is that "organizations akin to unions and performing some of the same functions are likely to become more pervasive among health professions, government employees and in higher education."

Markets Shut

All securities and commodities exchanges and banks in the United States and Canada were closed Monday for the Labor Day holiday.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close

interbank rates for the dollar here

Sept. 3, 1973

Rate	Today	Prev.
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409
100 lb. \$	2.409	2.409

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 11 participating countries as cited by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The rates are based on currency quotations from New York.

At Free B. Commercial

Chile Devalues 17%

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3

(AP-DJ).—The Chilean escudo

is devalued again today, this

time by about 17 percent to 350

escudos to the dollar.

Shored by a world-record 333

percent inflation rate for the

at 12 months, the Chilean central

bank has been devaluing the

scudo at monthly intervals.

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For more about Atlanta contact Atlanta Council on Economic Development Dept. 1327 Commerce Building Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA

Ailing Mrs. King Defaults in Heat At Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3. —Defending champion Billie Jean King, overwhelmed by flu and ailing heat, in the 10th round of the third set against the 16-year-old Miss Heidman today in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Stadler Wins U.S. Golf By 6 and 5

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 3 (UPI). —Craig Stadler, golfer from the University of Southern California, captured the 73rd U.S. Amateur championship yesterday with a 5 and 5 victory over David Strawn in the 36-hole final.

Stadler, 20, of La Jolla, Calif., mped out to a 4-up lead at the end of nine holes and built a margin to six before Strawn, Concord, N.C., could win a tie. Stadler held a command- 5-7 up margin at the end of the first 18 holes, shooting a 69 in the 8,116-yard, par-71 Inverness Club course while Strawn struggled in with a 78.

Durocher Unsure He Will Return

HOUSTON, Sept. 3 (UPI). —Houston manager Leo Durocher, plagued by a churning stomach at a ball club mired in fourth place, says he still might want another crack at guiding the Astros next year if certain untamed changes are made.

Money and Fear: The Making of a Holdout

By Al Harvin
Hempstead, L.I., (NYT). —John Riggins put in his first appearance at the New York Jets' training camp at Hofstra University and discussed what turned him into a salary holdout.

The operation really shook me, because I had never even been in a hospital before," said Riggins, who had some floating surgery removed from his right leg at the end of last season. "At first I thought I wouldn't want to play anymore for any amount of money," said the man who never missed a game or practice at Kansas University before becoming the Jets' first-round draft choice in 1971. "You can't put a price tag on an arm or leg, insurance policies do, but I couldn't."

retired with Miss Heidman leading, 4-1.

As the two women were exchanging courts at 4-1, Miss Heidman asked the umpire, "Is the one minute up?" referring to the rule limiting time in changing courts. "If she wants to retire, she must do it now,"

Mrs. King looked at her opponent and said, "If you want that bad you can have it."

She was led to the locker room, a towel around her forehead as she walked unsteadily.

From the middle of the second set onward, Mrs. King did not resemble the great player who has won at Wimbledon five times, including this year, and who signed a \$100,000 winner-take-all contract to play Bobby Riggs in Houston on Sept. 20.

The seeded Miss Heidman, 27, who had beaten the top-seeded Mrs. King, 59, only twice in their rivalry, played superbly, especially in returning service.

Soft Ground Strokes
Mrs. King's shots lacked authority as time and again, she hit soft groundstrokes that barely cleared the net and permitted Miss Heidman to put the ball away for easy winners.

Miss Heidman played aggressive tennis. Hitting the ball with confidence, she scored numerous winners off her strong forehand and accurate backhand—usually down the line on the backhand stroke.

Long after the match, Mrs. King said that she had been suffering from the flu for the last two days and ate no dinner last night. "I hoped to get through today's match and then get a day's rest," she said.

Doctor Hails Move
Dr. Daniel Manfredi, the tennis club's doctor, said: "Mrs. King was wise to retire. She is taking medication for a cold and she had not eaten all day. Had she continued there was a possibility she would have collapsed on the court."



CLOSING THE HOLE—Tom Graham (58) and Tom Jackson (56) of the Denver Broncos stop O. J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills in a National Football League exhibition.

Jurgenson Leads Redskins, 35-14, Over Patriots

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 3 (UPI). —Veteran Sonny Jurgenson sparked the Washington Redskins in the second half last night, throwing two touchdown passes for a comeback 35-14 victory over the Boston Patriots in a National Football League exhibition game.

The Redskins were trailing, 14-0, when the 38-year-old Jurgenson took over for ineffective Bill Kilmer to start the second half. He hit 11 of his first 12 passes for 172 yards while throwing a four-yard touchdown pass to tight end Mike Hancock and an 11-yard one to Alvin Reed.

Jurgenson also guided a 65-yard, seven-play march capped by Moses Demson's two-yard scoring run.

Washington also scored on a one-yard sweep by Herb Mul-Key after the Patriots held three straight times at the goal line.

New England took a 7-0 lead in the opening period on a 38-yard pass from Jim Plunkett to Bob Adams, who was alone at the 10.

Plunkett later drove the Patriots 87 yards on five plays with Josh Ashton scoring on a 12-yard burst. The Pats were added on the drive by a 40-yard interference call on a pass intended for Randy Vataha.

In news from training camps, the following changes have been made:
RAMS—Acquired veteran defensive back Charlie Stokes, traded by Baltimore to Minnesota in July, from Vikings for undisclosed draft choice.
BILLS—Acquired defensive tackle Mike Smith, Miami's No. 1 draft choice in 1972, for guard Lee Cook.
EAGLES—Placed on waivers quarterback Jim Maxwell.

Cardinals Split With Pirates To Remain in First by One

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 (UPI). —The Pittsburgh Pirates and the St. Louis Cardinals split a Labor Day doubleheader today, the Pirates winning the first game, 6-4, and the Cardinals taking the nightcap, 8-3. The split kept the Cardinals in first place.

Richie Hebner's 13th-inning home run won the first game for the Pirates. The home-run hit 21st of the season—was an inside-the-park hit that arched over the right field wall and away from Jose Cruz and into center field.

The blow came off reliever Eddie Fisher (1-1), leading off the 13th and snapped a 4-4 deadlock. Earl, Al Oliver and Willie Stargell hit back-to-back homers, Oliver's with a man aboard, as the Pirates came from behind to take a 4-3 lead in the eighth inning. The Cards tied it in the ninth.

The Cardinals came back in the second game and sent 10 batters to the plate in a six-run fourth inning. Lou Brock, Ted Sizemore and Bernie Carbo each drove in two runs for the winners.

Mets 5, Phils 6
In New York, Greg Luzinski hit his 26th homer to highlight a three-run fifth inning that lifted Philadelphia to a 6-3 second game victory after New York won the opener of a doubleheader, 5-0.

Del Unser started the Phils' fifth with a single and advanced to third on centerfielder Don Hahn's error. Willie Montanez's sacrifice fly scored Unser before Luzinski hit his homer. Bill Robinson then doubled and Mike Schmidt singled for the final run.

In the opener, Ted Martinez batted in five runs, doubled home the winning run in the 11th inning to give Chicago an 8-7 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Money batted in his first run with a second-inning single. His double in the seventh with the bases loaded scored three more.

The Brewers got three runs in the eighth. John Vukovich hit a single and John Vukovich hit his second home run of the season. Ed Rodriguez, only the fourth pitcher to bat in the American League this season, tripled to the rightfield wall and scored when second baseman Jack Brobauer threw the relay into the Cleveland dugout.

White Sox 5, Rangers 7
In Chicago, Carlos May, who drove in five runs, doubled home the winning run in the 11th inning to give Chicago an 8-7 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

May's double over the head of centerfielder Vic Harris scored Tony Muser, who had walked and advanced on a walk to Bill Melton.

Maybe Nobody Will Win It

By Joseph Duro

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 (NYT). —Yogi Berra was back home last weekend, not far from the corner lot where he learned to hit a baseball, surveying the easy situation from the 14th floor of a circular hotel on the riverfront. On one side, the Mississippi and the vaulting arch that curves like a giant croquet wicket on its banks; on the other side, Busch Memorial Stadium. But wherever he looked, the master of the New York Mets had an exceptional view of the strange world known as the Eastern Division of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

He even could see first place clearly, because only 5 1/2 games and a couple of hundred yards separate him from the St. Louis Cardinals. His team was next to last, the Cardinals first. But this is September and Yogi Berra knows that in the next 30 days the last could be first and the first last.

He wasn't really counting on it, or even predicting it. But somewhere in that free-for-all of bunched-up teams, somewhere in either the mediocrity of it all or the superiority of it all, Yogi Berra was looking ahead with something like the last laugh.

"I never said we'd win the pennant or even the division," he remembered saying. "I had a good chance. If we didn't get a lot of injuries. Even when we hit bottom, I didn't feel we were out of it. Not the way this division is stacked. And I said before the season started that 85 games would be enough in the East."

Yogi Berra's chances of winning 85 games were probably nonexistent. After spending two months in last place, his team had 27 games left to play and had to win 22 of them to finish in first place. The Cardinals spent a lot of time in last place earlier, now had 35 left and needed to win 16 to reach his "magic number." But between the two teams, three others were slipping around with almost equal

chances of staggering across the wire in the most magnificently ragged finish in modern baseball. Consistency, it appears, has not always been a virtue in the human-error business of sports. The Cardinals themselves lost 20 of their first 25 games this year, reversed and stormed into first place, then reversed again and lost 11 of 12 in August. They are young and streaky. The Chicago Cubs, who recently dropped 11 straight, are old and streaky. But if you think that's bad, consider that if the pennant had started at the All-Star Game on July 23, the standings now would look like this:

Montreal first with 22 victories and 18 defeats. Pittsburgh next at 20-18. Then the Mets at 21-21, the Cardinals at 18-21, Philadelphia 15-25 and Chicago 14-24.

Somewhere suggested recently to Chub Feeney, the president of both the East and West, that the National League should skip the Eastern winner at the end of September and stage the playoff between the two top teams in the West. He blushed and grunted.

"I can't remember anything like it," said Bob Scheffing of the New York Yankees, who sits in his perch in the hotel three floors above Yogi's. "Everybody in the East has had problems this year, and injuries. Montreal and Philadelphia have improved a lot over last year and I don't know what the hell happened to Pittsburgh. When I managed Detroit in 1961, we won 101 games and lost the pennant to the Yankees. Seven years before that, the Yankees won even more and lost to Cleveland."

In football, an expert in mediocrity recalled, the 1970 Cincinnati Bengals won eight, lost six, took the Central Division title of the American Conference and finally lost to the Baltimore Colts, 17-0, before the season ended. In basketball the same year, the Baltimore Bullets slipped into the playoff somehow, got all the way to the finals before losing to Milwaukee, and then realized that they had achieved a .500 record for the whole season.

May's Homers Help Astros Defeat Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (UPI).

Lee May hit a pair of homers and drove in four runs and pace the Houston Astros to a 9-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday behind the seven-hit pitching of Dave Roberts.

The loss cut the Dodgers' lead in the National League's Western Division to one game over second-place Cincinnati and was their third straight.

Giants 5, Braves 4
Giants 11, Braves 2

In San Francisco, Chris Speier, benched a day for not hustling, drove in six runs, including the winning one in the 10th inning of the first game, in leading San Francisco to a doubleheader sweep of Atlanta, 5-4 and 11-3.

Elias Sosa, San Francisco's most reliable reliever, worked 2 1/3 innings of stout relief in the opener to gain his ninth victory in 11 decisions while Randy Moffitt followed rookie John Daquisto with a 2 2/3 in-

ings of relief in the nightcap for May's fourth victory in seven decisions.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore W L Pct. GB

Boston 54 32 .625 0

Chicago 48 38 .560 6

Cleveland 42 44 .488 12

Detroit 40 46 .465 14

Kansas City 38 48 .441 16

Minnesota 36 50 .418 18

Seattle 34 52 .395 20

Texas 32 54 .370 22

Western Division

Los Angeles 48 38 .560 0

San Francisco 46 40 .537 2

San Diego 44 42 .512 4

St. Louis 42 44 .488 6

Atlanta 40 46 .465 8

Montreal 38 48 .441 10

New York 36 50 .418 12

Philadelphia 34 52 .395 14

Monday's Games

St. Louis at Kansas City, night.

Atlanta at Philadelphia, night.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

Chicago at Detroit, night.

Baltimore at New York, night.

Seattle at Minnesota, night.

Cleveland at Boston, night.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

Monday's Results

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Montreal 2, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 2, New York 1.

San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2.

Los Angeles 1, Houston 0.

Monday's Games

Chicago at Montreal, night.

New York 2, Philadelphia 0.

St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Cincinnati at Boston, night.

Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.

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Art Buchwald

Dinner at Eight

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. —When the meat shortage hit Martha's Vineyard most hostesses decided to throw in the towel and do no more entertaining—that is everyone except Mrs. Slafferty. The Slaffertys for years have given the best dinner parties on the island and we always looked forward to going to their house.

A few days after the supermarket ran out of meat we got the call to come to dinner. I assumed we were going to have fish.

But when I walked into the house I smelled a succulent roast in the kitchen and my mouth began to water.

I forgot to mention the Slaffertys have three beautiful children, ages five years to three months old. I asked to see the baby but Mrs. Slafferty said she had a cold and was sleeping.

The dinner was absolutely sensational, the roast was perfect, as was the corn on the cob. Slafferty served a Chateau Haut-Bon 1971. We all commented on how lucky the Slaffertys were to get meat.

Mrs. Slafferty smiled and said: "We have our own resources."

About four days later we were invited to the Slaffertys again. It was embarrassing as we hadn't been able to reciprocate.

This time when I walked in I smelled a marvelous charcoal-broiled steak. There was only one child in the living room. Slafferty explained the baby was at her grandmother's and little Stella, aged 2 years, was sleeping at a friend's house.

Everyone complimented Mrs. Slafferty on the dinner and she seemed terribly pleased.

"Damn!" said Styron as we left, "they have a source of meat on this island that no one else seems to know about."

"Maybe they get it sent over from the mainland."

"No chance," said Brustein. "They have less meat on the mainland than they have over

here. Maybe they're dealing directly with a farmer."

"Why don't we follow Slafferty and see where he goes tomorrow?"

"Aw, the hell with it," Styron said. "I'm on vacation."

Three days later Mrs. Slafferty called to say she was giving another dinner party for her weekend guests and was hoping we could make it.

We said we could. The night of the party the house seemed strangely quiet. "Where is everyone?" I asked. Slafferty said: "The baby is at Oak Bluffs with her aunt, Stella is off at camp and Robbie is visiting friends."

Needless to say the leg of lamb was fantastic, particularly with the mint sauce. The Slaffertys had done it again.

Styron, Brustein and I were going crazy. It just didn't seem possible that the Slaffertys could produce their great meals in so short a time.

A week later we got the call again and, of course, we went. This time only Mrs. Slafferty was there.

"Where's Ben?" I asked. "He had to go off the island," she explained. "And the children?"

"What children?" Mrs. Slafferty asked. "Your children."

"Oh," she said. "They're around somewhere. Here, have some roast pork."

The pork was stringy and not very good. Nobody had a second portion. This disturbed Mrs. Slafferty, who started to cry.

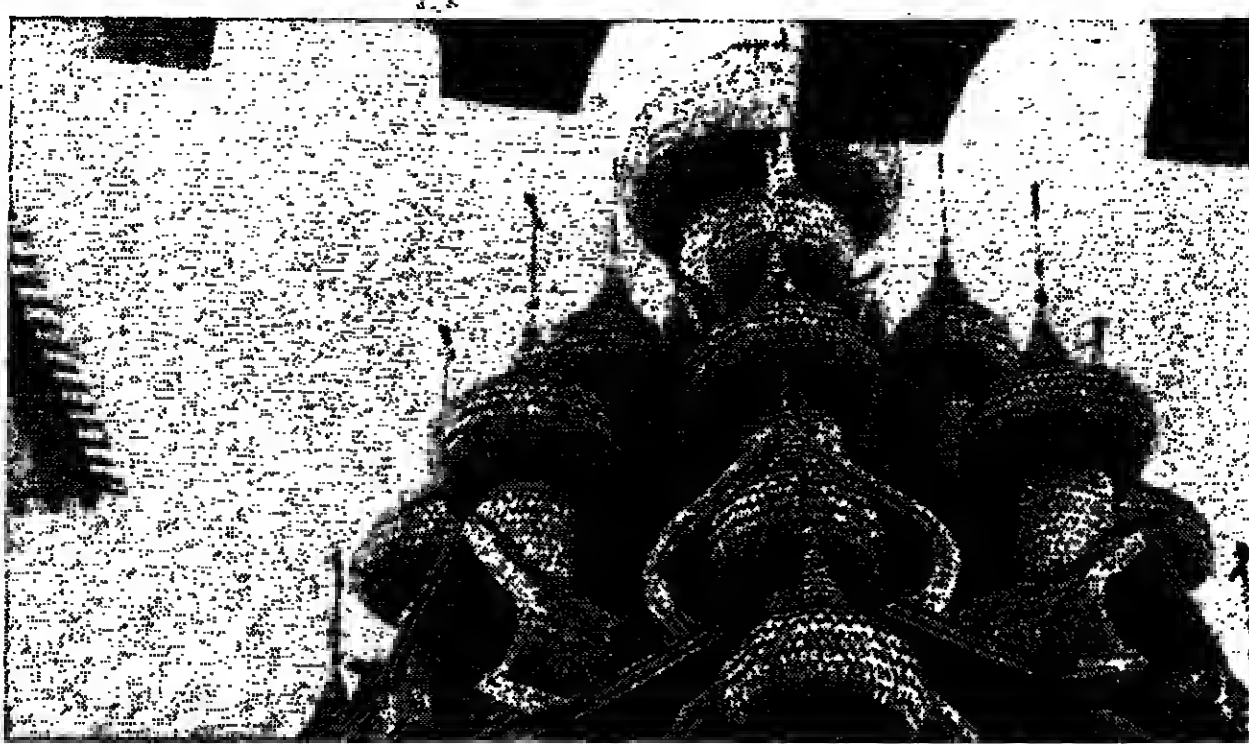
We all assured her it was delicious, but it was impossible to console her.

"I told Ben we shouldn't have had this dinner, but he insisted. He said it was very important for me to be the best hostess on the island."

"You still are," I assured her, "and your family should be proud of you."

"I hope so," said Mrs. Slafferty. "I couldn't have done it without them."

As Styron and Brustein and I walked to our cars Styron said: "Either she gives one more dinner party with her whole family there, or we call the police."



The domes of the wooden Church of the Transfiguration on Kizhi Island.

An Island Museum in the Soviet Union

By Robert G. Kaiser

KIZHI, U.S.S.R. (WP)—The little island of Kizhi sits in the biggest lake in northern Russia, 75 minutes by hydrofoil from the nearest outpost of Soviet civilization. But the journey crosses two centuries and ends in another world.

Kizhi was once an important stop on the water route from the ancient trading center in Novgorod to the White Sea. It was the administrative center for 130 villages. Now it seems like the middle of nowhere and the glorious examples of old wooden architecture collected here are almost other-worldly.

Kizhi is now a museum, preserving examples of the remarkable structures that Russians built with their axes and from the birch and pine trees which cover the Karelian Peninsula along the Finnish border.

The masterpiece of the museum is the Church of the Transfiguration, a collection of 22 onion-shaped domes (made from wooden shingles) built on shifting ocelots of logs. The church is generally considered the finest surviving example of Russian wood architecture.

This church and two neighboring buildings, as well as many other wooden structures now on the island, have been carefully restored during the past 20 years. The time and money spent on them are a sign of the strong ties Soviet citizens still feel to their Russian heritage.

The man in charge of the Kizhi Museum is—at least technically—an American citizen, an irony he seems to appreciate. He is Vilho Niemi, a Finn born 68 years ago in International Falls, Minn. He came to Karelia in 1931.

"My dad was a carpenter, a good carpenter," he recalls in an untranslatable, nasal Finnish tongue. "There was no work in America then, so he came here."

The Soviet Union had managed to get word to unemployed Finns in North America that they were needed in Karelia, and several thousand of them took up the offer.

Finns constitute a substantial minority of the population here, as they have for centuries. Mr. Niemi believes that the Finnish skill at woodworking probably contributed to the Church of the Transfiguration.

Under Mr. Niemi's direction, the museum is locating, dismantling and then reconstructing on Kizhi examples of wooden architecture from many parts of north Russia and Karelia. With the Church of the Transfiguration as the main attraction, Soviet authorities plan to turn Kizhi into a major tourist center. "But we don't want to compete with Disney Island or Disneyland (sic)," Mr. Niemi says. There will be no new buildings or gaudy hotels on Kizhi, only old wood structures.

The hotels and other tourist facilities will be built on a neighboring island in the Oneshkoye Lake. Mr. Niemi promises to preserve the primitive atmosphere of Kizhi as carefully as its wooden buildings.

The island now is rough and beautiful. Much of it was cleared for farming centuries ago; a few families are still farming the land. The Church of the Transfiguration, built in 1714, a second church built next to it in 1764 and a bell tower from 1874 are visible from much of the island. They stand on the edge of the lake, surrounded by a wooden wall. Unfortunately, restoration work, which won't be finished for years, requires scaffolding obscuring part of the structures.

The main church, like every building on the island, will be treated with chemicals that are supposed to preserve the wood for 500 years. This process will require that the building be wrapped in plastic.

Another frustration is the lack of precise information about the famous church. No one is sure who designed it, who built it or how. Its builders made only one mistake: The church has no foundation, and has begun to tilt slightly. This will have to be stopped, a job that could prove extremely difficult.

PEOPLE: More on the Royalty In the Soviet Union

Prince Philip of England held "exceptionally warm" talks with Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorniy Monday in the Kremlin. Over caviar and vodka, the prince and the president discussed improving Anglo-Soviet relations and a possible visit by Queen Elizabeth, a British source said. Meanwhile in Kiev, Princess Anne, who is preparing to defend the European riding championship she won in 1971, was telling two Soviet photographers to "buzz off" as she was exercising her horse. Sunday (People, Sept. 3), the princess was praised by Soviet journalists who saw her unwillingness to be photographed as a wish to be treated as just one of the team. Officials have warned photographers not to approach within 200 yards of the princess.



Groucho Marx... favorite nurse.

Edsel Bryant Ford 3d, after five and a half years of study, has completed the required courses for a degree at Babson College in Boston, Charlotte-Carroll reports in The New York Times. "Even though he doesn't get his diploma until next month, he is as quick to point out the first male Ford to graduate from college as And that makes it occasion enough for a party—billed as the graduation party of the century. It was, Mrs. Curtis says, "drink-and-dance moonlight cruise around Boston Harbor... complete with rock bands, hair, confetti, crepe paper streamers, big pictures of Edsel and 500 guests." Edsel's father, Henry Ford 2d, in black tie and navy blue sneakers, arrived with a mugshot of properly chilled champagne. Mrs. Ford and Edsel's sister, Anne Ford Utecht. The chairman of Ford Motor Co. said of his son's graduation: "I am very pleased, very pleased." In January, Edsel will join the family firm.

The three major U.S. television networks have rejected commercials promoting a record album about Watergate by comedian David Frye, known for his imitations of President Nixon. In addition, his record company says, the Woodworth store chain has decided not to stock the album "because some of our customers may be offended."

OTHER RECORDS: Saturday was declared acesday day in

Montpellier, Vt., after two 15-year-old girls set a world swim record, Kathy Wortman and Susan Kelley, both pupils of Montpellier Junior High School, logged 218 hours of motion on a seaway they built themselves with padded seats and trays for meals. Forty-five witnesses, including representatives of the Guinness Book of World Records, observed in shifts as the girls broke the record of 200 hours set in 1968. Argentinean pediatrician Tomas Carlos Pereira crossed the Arctic Circle Sunday, setting a walking record of 29,567 miles. The previous record of 18,200 miles was held by Britain's David Ewan and was set in 1952. Pereira started his long haul in 1968. First he walked the length of the Americas from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. He began his tour of the European Continent at the Munich Olympics last year.

Groucho Marx has been admitted to Century City Hospital in Los Angeles after a slight cold was discovered during a checkup, his secretary said. The 77-year-old comedian is expected to remain hospitalized for a few days. Ernie Fleming, Marx's personal secretary, said Miss Fleming said Marx is regularly hospitalized for slight illnesses for fear that he may develop pneumonia. Marx, who will be 78 on Oct. 4, chose Century City Hospital as he could be treated by his "favorite nurses," Miss Fleming said. He entered the hospital last week.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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VIENNA VOLKSOPER 75th JUBILEE
To mark this occasion, we have produced a record of the Vienna Volksoper which will be released in the U.S. in the form of a special edition. Special editions are being prepared for Vienna, Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities. The record is available in cassette or as part of a 75th anniversary program. Cassettes also available.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
PETER KLEIN PRODUCTIONS
Palma Schwarzenberg, Vienna.

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